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Local Matters.

RESTAURANT MAN SHOT

Harry Douglas, one of the proprietors of the Presto Lunch on upper Thames street, was shot twice and dangerously wounded while in his restaurant Wednesday evening, and the next morning the police arrested a barber named Frank Vallero, who is held in default of \$2500 bonds on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder. The affair was cold-blooded and it is believed that the man under arrest is mentally deranged.

Last Wednesday evening, it is alleged that Vallero entered the restaurant quietly and called Douglas over to the end of the lunch counter. He then calmly drew a revolver, shot Douglas twice and walked out into the street. There were several customers in the restaurant at the time, but they were too surprised at the attack to take any measure to stop the assailant. Douglas was assisted to the street and was taken to the office of Dr. Sherman in an automobile, whence he was quickly conveyed to the hospital. There it was found that both shots had taken effect, one in the left arm and the other in the left breast just above the heart. His condition is regarded as serious, but not necessarily fatal.

The Police Station was immediately notified of the affair and Chief Tobin took personal charge of the search for the assailant. Policemen on all beats were notified to be on the watch for the man and extra officers were sent out to look for him. Early Thursday morning Vallero was arrested on Thames street by Assistant Inspector Furey who saw him calmly walking toward his place of business. He was taken to the hospital where it was alleged that the wounded man positively identified him as the man who shot him. Later in the day Vallero was arraigned on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder. He pleaded not guilty and bail was fixed at \$2500, in default of which he was committed to jail to await the outcome of the injuries to Douglas.

No definite reason has been assigned for the shooting. Vallero said that he had been in the restaurant earlier in the evening and that he had not obtained the right change from the waiter that served him. If it was his intention to kill the man for that slight offense he made a mistake, because the man he shot was not the man who waited on him.

It is commonly reported that Vallero had made previous threats to kill persons who had slightly offended him, and it is believed that there is a peculiar slant to his brain that makes him a dangerous character. He has conducted a little barber shop on Atlantic street and is well known in that section of the city.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening there was quite an animated discussion over the suggestion of Alderman Williams that Street Commissioner Sullivan be instructed to cart dirt from the Bath road job to the garage of Karl Rostel where there is more or less water damage in wet weather. Street Commissioner Sullivan intimated in plain language that he was able to handle his job without interference and the matter was finally dropped.

Building Inspector Douglas called attention to the fact that the erection of a piazza, encroaching upon the highway, had been completed after the permit had been revoked, and the matter was referred to a committee. There was some discussion as to changes to be made in offices in the City Hall to provide accommodations for the new board of registration and canvassers, and the matter was referred to Aldermen Hughes and Thompson with power to act. The other business was principally routine.

FUN, FEAST AND FROLIC

The Drill Corps of Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, gave a second Fun, Feast and Frolic in Masonic Hall on Monday evening, and again scored a pronounced success. There was a large attendance, in fact the sale of tickets had been suspended several days previously in order to prevent overcrowding. It is safe to say that every person in the hall was fully satisfied with the programme offered, and wholesome and innocent fun ran riot through the evening.

At 8:30 an excellent supper was served and during the courses there was music by the Silver Cord orchestra and Mrs. Charles Bowen sang a number of selections, the diners joining in to many popular songs. Following the supper the floor was quickly cleared for dancing to music by Hodgson's orchestra. From then until midnight there was something doing all the time. There were several drawings to "reduce the high cost of living," the articles offered being a pair of shoes, an electric fan, a live rooster, and one hundred pounds of sugar. Competition for the last prize was very keen, everybody being anxious to secure this much-sought article. The winner was Miss Crowe, a nurse at the Newport Hospital.

The hall never presented a more attractive appearance. The walls and stage were hung with white and yellow streamers, and the electric lights were decorated with colored paper coverings, within each of which were suspended quantities of confetti. At a given signal these receptacles opened and the dancers were showered with confetti. Attractive favors, consisting of colored paper caps, whistles and balloons were distributed among the dancers, adding greatly to the gaiety and color.

The affair was under the direction of the Drill Corps of the Commandery, of which Herbert C. Lawton is the chairman, and it is due to his untiring efforts that the affair was such a complete success.

TO HASTEN ROAD

A conference was held in the Mayor's office on Tuesday at which were present Mayor Mahoney, Dr. Horace P. Beck, Street Commissioner John P. Sullivan and Mr. J. K. Sullivan, to consider what steps might be taken to hasten the work of reconstruction of the section of the East Main Road, for which the State Board of Roads has already awarded the contract. It was decided to draft a letter to the board, asking what time limit had been set, the prospect for prompt arrival of materials, the provision for an adequate detour and other particulars. It is hoped that the entire section will not be torn up at once, but only enough to allow the work to go on expeditiously. Last year the road was torn up for nearly the whole season and Newport suffered a large loss of automobile business in consequence. This year it is hoped that the necessary work can be pushed forward speedily.

The Past Masters Association of Newport County, comprising the Past Masters of all the Masonic Lodges in Newport County, will hold its first annual dinner on Friday evening, May 7th. At that time the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of Rhode Island, accompanied by a suite, will be the special guest of the Association. The dinner will be served in the Masonic Temple at 7:00 p. m.

Mrs. Henry E. Jones, daughter of Mr. Francis Burdick of this city, died in Newark, N. J., this week. She was formerly Miss Emily Burdick and was for a time employed in the office of City Clerk Fullerton. She was married to Mr. Jones two years ago while her husband was on duty here as an officer in the Naval Reserve Force.

The will of Louisa Matilda Gerry, wife of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, has been admitted to probate in the Newport Probate Court, all requests being to members of the family. Robert L. Gerry and Peter G. Gerry are named as executors.

Miss Jessie Martin of this city will sail for England on May 8th to take up her new duties as secretary for Lady Cheylesmore, a sister of Mrs. Paul Fitzsimons.

Weinat Shashil Tribe of Red Men will attend Divine service at Emmanuel Church on Sunday, May 16, in observance of the 33rd anniversary of the institution of the Tribe.

Mr. Everett S. Greason has resumed his duties as teller at the National Exchange Bank after enjoying his annual vacation.

STEAMER WARWICK RAISED

The steamer Warwick, of the Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company, which sank at the head of Commercial wharf in January, is again on top of the water, although many old mariners thought that she could never be raised. The work was accomplished this week by the T. A. Scott Wrecking Company which took hold about two weeks previously after another contractor had failed to raise the vessel.

The Warwick was brought to the surface on Tuesday after much preliminary work in building cofferdams had been accomplished by the contractors. The great pumps were started early Tuesday morning and ejected huge volumes of water from the hold. For a time there was a considerable seepage through the deck but after the vessel had been raised enough to bring the deck above the surface of the water, much greater progress was made. Before noon the work had been accomplished and one pump was sufficient to keep down what water was still leaking in.

The Warwick will be taken to dry dock at once for a thorough examination and repairs. It is not now believed that there is any serious difficulty in repairing the hull so that it will be as staunch as ever, but the cost of raising and repairs will constitute a very formidable bill. The engines and machinery must have suffered considerably during the long time that the vessel was immersed in ice and water, and the interior fittings are also practically ruined. It is expected that the vessel will be repaired in time to go into service on the Bay this summer, as there is a great shortage of available steamers.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON

There will be a total eclipse of the moon next Sunday evening, which will be visible in Newport. According to the Mercury Almanac the moon enters penumbra at 5:49, enters shadow at 7:01. Total eclipse begins at 8:15 p. m., middle of eclipse 8:51 p. m. Moon leaves shadow at 10:41 and leaves penumbra at 11:53 p. m. These figures are all for standard time and to conform to the summer time in Newport, should be advanced one hour, so that the moon enters shadow at 8:01 p. m.

This should be one of the most interesting phenomena that has been observed in this city for many years, and if the weather is clear a splendid view can be obtained, lasting for several hours.

The next eclipse visible in Newport, will be one of the sun on November 10, when about two-fifths of the sun's surface will be obscured.

NEW GROTTO FORMED

Kolnh Grotto, Velled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, was organized last Saturday evening by Dr. D. E. Cone of Fall River, Deputy Grand Monarch of the Grand Council of the United States and Canada. A large number have joined as charter members and the new organization starts off under very favorable auspices. Although none but Master Masons are eligible to membership the Grotto is no part of the Masonic organization.

The officers of the Lodge under dispensation are:

Monarch—Donald E. Spears.
Chief Justice—Charles H. Gesterling.
Master of Ceremonies—William A. Perkins.
Secretary—Rexford A. Nash.
Treasurer—George R. deYoung.

The change to Daylight Time in the city of Newport took place last Sunday morning. There is more confusion than in previous years because of the fact that the change is merely a local ordinance and not a State or Federal law. While all the cities and many of the towns have made the change, some towns have not. The railroad is running according to the old clock but has advanced its schedules one hour. If you use daylight saving time, go by the old time tables.

Dr. Richard V. Mattison, who owns the handsome villa on Bath road known as "Bushy Park," was married on Tuesday to Mrs. Mary E. C. Segar of Ambler, Pa., where Dr. Mattison has his permanent home. Dr. Mattison's first wife died last July.

The new board of registration and canvassers has organized by the election of Mr. Samuel S. Thompson as chairman. Mr. Harold P. Arnold is the clerk, having been elected to this position by the representative council for a six-year term.

A census of manufacturing plants in Newport is now under way.

REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

At the meeting of the representative council on Monday evening, considerable important business was transacted, and the new board of registration and canvassers was elected. Steps were taken to finance the new school propositions, but the new garage ordinance was laid on the table without much discussion.

There was a good attendance of members of the council when the roll was called and some others came in later. The resolution authorizing the issuance of \$700,000 in bonds for restoring and re-furnishing the burned Rogers High School and for building and furnishing the addition to the Rogers High School, was then taken up. Chairman Congdon read a statement of the city finances and the legal aspects of the matter, after which the resolution was adopted. The resolution authorizing the issuance of \$150,000 in bonds for building the proposed new school building on Vernon avenue and Broadway was then adopted without discussion.

A resolution repaying to Edward L. Spencer the sum of \$10.02 illegally assessed against him was adopted. A resolution making an extra appropriation for maintenance of the automobile of the city physician was lost by a vote of 76 to 80, after some discussion, the matter not having been before the committee on appropriations.

An ordinance increasing the pay of the Fire Department was taken up, and caused considerable discussion. Mr. William R. Harvey took the floor and argued in favor of the men, and the amendment was adopted by a vote of 82 to 70. A resolution was then passed making the additional appropriation to meet the increase in pay.

For the three members of the board of registration and canvassers, there were some contests. Harold P. Arnold was elected for the six year term, to serve as secretary, without opposition. For the four year term Samuel S. Thompson was elected, receiving 90 votes to 68 for George P. O'Connor. For the two year term two ballots were necessary, and on the third ballot James M. Kirwin was elected, receiving 84 ballots.

The ordinance regulating the installation and maintenance of gasoline tanks on the public highways was read and promptly laid on the table. The garage ordinance was partially read, and then it was suggested that it should have been printed. That also went on the table. A number of routine resolutions were passed, and several petitions for improvements went to the committee of 25. A resolution was passed directing the city to accept title to the Liberty Tree, and the council adjourned.

The Memorial Day committee has its plans well advanced for the observance of the day, which will be celebrated on Monday, May 31. Rev. Frederick W. Coleman, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, has accepted an invitation to act as orator of the day, and Rev. Wilbur Nelson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, to serve as chaplain of the day. The Newport Artillery Company will act as special escort to Lawton-Warren Post and will fire the customary salute at noon.

A conductor of the trolley freight between Fall River and Newport was arrested in the local express depot on Commercial wharf last Saturday on a charge of larceny. At the same time the motorman was arrested and held for the Federal authorities, as it was claimed that a bottle of illicit liquor was found on his person. The arrest was effected by detectives of the Bay State Company who were watching the men and claim that the conductor opened a case of goods and extracted a box of chocolates.

The Newport County Women's Republican Club has opened headquarters in Carr's bookstore on Thames street, for the purpose of giving aid and information to all women who may wish assistance in learning the principles of the Republican party.

The Democratic ward caucuses were held on Wednesday evening to elect delegates to the city convention on Friday evening. This convention elected delegates to attend the State convention which will elect delegates to the National convention.

Rev. Dr. Cooper and Mr. W. C. Walter of the Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church of this city, have gone to St. Louis to attend the General Conference of the A. M. E. churches, which opens in that city next Monday.

The board of aldermen have passed a resolution asking the Secretary of the Navy to have the Atlantic fleet make its base in Narragansett Bay during the coming summer.

WILLIAM HAMILTON

Mr. William Hamilton, long one of the best known citizens of Newport, died at his home on Bridge street on Sunday after having been in poor health for a long time. Until about two weeks before his death he had been able to be out occasionally, but since then had fallen steadily. He was in his eighty-first year and death was due to hardening of the arteries.

Mr. Hamilton was born in Scotland, but nearly his whole life had been spent in Newport, his parents having come here when he was very young. He learned the carpenter's trade and was for many years engaged in business as a building contractor. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in Company F of the First Rhode Island Volunteers and took part in the first Battle of Bull Run, being the regimental color bearer. He had long been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being a Past Commander of Charles E. Lawton Post.

He was one of the oldest members of the Masonic fraternity in Newport, having been raised in St. John's Lodge in 1870, serving the Lodge three times as Worshipful Master, and being a regular attendant at the Lodge meetings as long as his health permitted. He was a member of Newport Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., of DeBols Council, No. 5, R. & S. M., and Washington Commandery, No. 4, K. T. For more than half a century he had been an active member of the United Congregational Church.

In politics Mr. Hamilton was always a staunch Republican and he was long prominent in the councils of his party, being for many years a power in the first ward. He had served a number of terms in both the board of aldermen and common council, and was once a candidate for mayor. He also served for a number of years as street commissioner and had also been a member of the park commission.

Mr. Hamilton is survived by a widow, who was Miss Celia Coggeshall of Portsmouth. Two children by a former wife died many years ago. He also leaves a brother, Mr. Robert P. Hamilton, and a sister, Mrs. Thomas Freeborn.

Funeral services were held at his late residence on Bridge street on Wednesday afternoon and were attended by delegations from St. John's Lodge, Washington Commandery and Lawton-Warren Post. Rev. C. Edwin Silcox officiated, and the Grand Army service was conducted by Past Commander William S. Bailey and the officers of the Post. The Masonic ritual at the grave was under the direction of Worshipful Master Gardner B. Reynolds and the officers of St. John's Lodge. The bearers were Past Masters Duncan McLean, David Davis and Frank P. King representing St. John's Lodge, and Past Commander J. Irving Shepley and Sir Knights William T. Luth and Robert C. Bachelder representing Washington Commandery. The interment was in the Old Cemetery.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

There was a large attendance at the Chamber of Commerce meeting in the Lafayette Theatre on Thursday evening, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The constitution and by-laws were adopted substantially as presented, only minor amendments being made. Following the transaction of the business, there was a general singing and stirring addresses were delivered by Chairman David C. Caesar, Secretary Lockner of the Attleboro Chamber of Commerce, and Secretary Russell from the American City Bureau. New memberships have continued to come in this week, and the Chamber starts off under the most favorable auspices.

There was a lively fire on the roof of Mr. D. E. Sullivan's residence on Mill street Thursday afternoon, and box 32 was pulled. The fire was under the shingles and some water was required to extinguish the blaze. It is supposed that sparks from the chimney of Johnston's mill was the cause of the fire. The damage was considerable.

Representatives of a new blouse making industry which it is proposed to establish in Newport, were in the city on Thursday and interviewed a number of women who will be ready to take employment there. Although it is not yet positively assured that the industry will come here the chances look good.

Representatives of the Soldiers' Bonus Board will come to Newport next week and will have daily sessions in the City Hall to give all those entitled to a bonus a chance to register.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

Marriage in Providence of Rev. Charles J. Harriman and Miss Kathryn Cocroft

The marriage of Rev. Charles Jarvis Harriman and Miss Kathryn Cocroft, took place Saturday at St. Stephen's Church, Providence. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Frederick Spies Penfield, rector of the church.

Rev. Mr. Harriman is the son of Rev. and Mrs. Frederick William Harriman of Windsor, Conn., and his bride is the daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Henry Cocroft and Mrs. Cocroft.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Frances Freeman Cocroft, and Mr. Lewis Gildersleeve Harriman attended his brother as best man. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Otis Mason Freeman.

The ushers were Mr. Philip Alden Russell of Dedham, Mass.; Rev. Carlos Eugene Jones of Iron River, Mich.; Mr. Paul Lester Dole of Windsor, Conn.; Mr. Whitman Danielson of Putnam Heights, Conn.; Delancey G. R. Cocroft of Providence and Capt. Reginald Bifford Cocroft, U. S. A., of West Point.

After a reception, the newly married couple left on their wedding trip and will be at home after August 1, at the rectory of St. Paul's church.

Mrs. Joseph H. Fish of Fall River is guest of her brother, Mr. Sylvanus P. Fish.

Mr. and Mrs. James Austin Peckham returned to their home in Woblesley, Mass., after spending a few days with Mr. Peckham's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jethro J. Peckham.

Dr. Seth Dellosio has gone to Flint, Mich., with a party of men to drive back some new Dulick automobiles. During his absence Dr. A. Chas. Sanford is caring for his patients.

Mrs. Tripp and little daughter Barbara of Boston are spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. George Anthony, Jr.

Members of Oakland Lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F., attended the annual service at the First Baptist John Clarke Memorial Church on Sunday evening. They were joined at the church by the women's organization of the Old Fellows' Lodge. A charter for a new lodge to be called Sarah Robekah, has been applied for, and it is hoped that this lodge can be organized in about two weeks. The meetings will be held in Oakland Hall.

Mr. William W. Anthony has been around the town lusting dogs and collecting dog taxes. A notice has been issued by the town clerk by order of the town council, that no dog shall go at large in any road or highway of the town, except it be held by a leash.

Mrs. Margaret De Costa Perry died on Wednesday at her home on Brownell's Lane. She was the wife of Jesse Perry.

Mr. Herbert Chase and grandson, Master Warren Hamilton, have removed their household goods from the upper tenement of the house at the Middletown-Portsmouth line and are residing in the small cottage belonging to Mr. Chase's daughter, Mrs. Anna Fish, near Child street.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Malone announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edna Lawrence Malone, to Dr. Frank E. Dixon, of Wickford, R. I.

Colonel William Barton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave a whist on Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Clarence Brown. Mrs. Abner Anthony won the prize, a head necklace.

Mr. H. Chester Hedley, who has been employed at the Newport Cold Storage plant, has accepted a summer position in Norfolk, Va. His wife and family expect to remain in their present home for the summer, and will move down next fall.

Mr. Frank Paquin has been very ill and under the care of a physician.

The former members of the Thursday Red Cross Society of St. Mary's Church, met recently with Mrs. George Elliott, and reorganized under the name of the "Thursday Circle." The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. George Elliott; Vice President, Mrs. William B. Mason; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Carl Anthony. The first meeting was held at the rectory, with Mrs. Everett P. Smith, on Thursday.

Mr. Andrew Grinnell, who has been seriously ill since early in March at the Truesdale Hospital, was able to sit up in bed for half an hour on Tuesday. Mr. Grinnell was operated upon for appendicitis.

Eureka Lodge held a meeting on Tuesday night with about 250 men present. The third degree was worked upon 10 candidates. Twenty-four past masters from New Bedford and several from Providence and Fall River were present and a number of men from Newport. Mrs. D. Frank Hall served a supper consisting of cold meats, vegetables, rolls, pies and coffee at the conclusion of the lodge meeting, in the hall.

Portsmouth Post, No. 13, American Legion, gave a dance at the town hall on Wednesday evening, which was very well attended.

Ice cream and home-made cake were served during the intermission. The refreshment committee was composed of Messrs. Herman F. Holman and Gould Anthony and Misses Mary E. Lopes and Violetta Yeaw. Miss Lopes sold refreshment tickets. Dance tickets were sold by Mr. Ernest C. Cross.

The engagement is announced of Miss Clara S. Allen of this city and Mr. Charles J. Connor of Providence.

CONDENSED CLASSICS

QUO VADIS

By HENRY SIENKIEWICZ

Condensed by Prof. William Fawcett, Harv. of Cambridge Mass.



Henry Sienkiewicz, so great a name in Poland that he has been coupled with Copernicus and Keplero as the three Poles to whom Americans are most indebted, was born in Opatow in Russian Poland in 1846. He studied philosophy at Warsaw university and soon after wards, in company with Helen Modjeska and other radical Poles, established a socialistic community in California. It was somewhat like the earlier Brook Farm experiment made by Hawthorne and his friends. It was no more successful and Sienkiewicz returned to Poland where he wrote a series of articles for a Warsaw newspaper about his American experiences. Then he turned to novel writing. He wrote brilliantly and rapidly, turning with the utmost ease from realistic pictures of contemporary life to stories of romance and to historical novels. "Children of the Soil," which he called his best book, is a simple story of Polish life which was more favorably received by his own countrymen than it did abroad. In the 60s he completed his tremendous trilogy, "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge" and "Pan Michael." There was an epic quality about these historical novels that made many people in many lands hail him as a new Scott or a new Dumas.

His international reputation, however, came with "Quo Vadis," his masterpiece of ancient Roman life. It was written in English and translated into nearly every tongue. Then it passed to the stage, not only in America and England, but also in France and Germany. Since that success Sienkiewicz had traveled widely, visiting England, France, Italy, Spain, Greece, Africa and the Far East. He received the Nobel prize for literature in 1905. From the outbreak of the war to his death in November, 1916, he devoted himself to the relief of Polish war victims.

"I DO not know of a certainty her name even—Lygia or Callina? They call her Lygia in the house, for she comes of the Lygian nation; but she has her own barbarian name—Callina. It is a wonderful house—that of those Piatenses. There are many people in it; but it is as quiet there as in the groves of Sublacum. For a number of days I did not know that a deity dwelt in the house. Once about daybreak I saw her bathing in the garden fountain; and I swear to thee by that foam from which Aphrodite rose, that the rays of dawn passed right through her body. I thought that when the sun rose she would vanish before me in the light, as the twilight of morning does. Since then I have seen her twice; and since then, too, I know not what rest is. I know not what other desires are, I have no wish to know what the city can give me. I want not women, nor gold, nor Corinthian bronze, nor amber, nor pearls, nor wine, nor feasts; I want only Lygia."

Thus did Vinicius, young Roman patrician of the time of Nero, announce his love for Lygia, daughter of a king, beautiful hostage from her nation, forgotten in the turmoil of the world empire and brought up as a Roman girl.

Vinicius was speaking to his uncle Petronius, known to his own time as Arbiter Elegantiarum, trained in all the art and beauty of Greece, wise, witty, and learned, gayly staking his life in his daily battle of wits with Tigellinus, who provided for the grosser desires of the tyrant Nero as Petronius did for his finer and more artistic ones.

It was a time when the conflicting tides of a pagan age, sadly degenerate from the sturdy days of pristine Roman virtues, mingled with those of a new era in the world, only recently heralded from Judea. In the complicated threads of the picture of Rome, capital of the world, appear the figures of Peter and Paul on their mission of spreading the new religion of Christ; Poppaea, wife of Nero, beautiful as a dream, but wicked as a nightmare; Emilee, the charming slave of Petronius; Chilla, wily Greek who can be Christian or pagan as profit leads him; Ursus, prodigious in his strength, simple as a child in his faith in Christ and his devotion to Lygia (from whom G. B. S. may have drawn a suggestion in "Androcles and the Lion"); and many minor folk who help to make the story stand out as unusually human among the numerous tales of Greco-Roman times.

When Vinicius told his uncle Petronius of his passion for Lygia, the latter thought nothing was easier than to provide his nephew with what he regarded as a new plaything; a word to Nero, who as emperor had all hostages in his care—summon the maiden to the palace, hand her over to the young patrician as her guardian—what more could be needed to satisfy any one's desires, especially as the maiden manifestly was pleased with Vinicius! But Petronius and his nephew reckoned without a new force that had entered into this Roman world. They could not understand a girl who fled from Nero's court and all its magnificence, fled even from the lover whom she loved, but "finely she understood this: that he and Petronius had not understood that the new religion, a new way of life, had entered the world, and that Lygia, even if she loved him, would not surrender her soul to her Christian truth for his sake, and that, if pleasure existed for her, it was a pleasure different altogether from that which he and Petronius and Caesar's court, and all Rome were pursuing. Every other woman whom he knew might become his mistress, but that Christian would only become his victim. And when he thought of this, he felt anger and burning pain, for he felt that his anger was powerless. To carry off Lygia seemed to him possible; he was even sure that he could do so, but he was equally sure that, in view of her religion, he himself, with his bravery, was nothing, that his power was nothing, and that through it he could effect nothing. That Roman military tribune, convinced that the power of the sword and the fist, which had conquered the world, would command it forever, said for the first time in his life that beyond that power there might be something else; hence he asked himself with amazement what it was."

It is a definite and concrete way that the author has chosen to show the power of the new religion over human lives. Struggle as he would, backed by birth, by wealth and all the beauty, charm and allurements that wealth could bring, by the ingenuity and wit of Petronius, by the strong-arm methods of Croton, champion brawler of his time, even by the force of the known world in Nero's away, Vinicius could accomplish nothing if all he could win to himself was a mere unwilling body, while soul and spirit were beyond his grasp. And the maddening part to him was that he owed all his troubles to the teachings of a parcel of Jewish fishermen or their likes, or slaves or humble folk who had never before entered his serious consideration in the thoughts of a patrician like himself. It was a long struggle with him, and as the reader follows the various people of the story through their part in the action, he gets an admirable picture of Rome—Nero, tyrant, actor and artist, with all his magnificence and all his debaucheries; the poor and humble in their crowded quarters of the great city; the delight of all the senses in the life led by Petronius; the lawless streets of Rome by night; the pursuit of Lygia by Vinicius and his henchmen, resulting in the death of his professional brawler Croton at the hands of the faithful Ursus, and the disaster to Vinicius which led to his nursing back to health by the Christians; his meeting with Peter and Paul; the gradual opening of his eyes, physical and spiritual; his discovery of Christians everywhere, among the people, among his own slaves, among soldiers and officers, even in the very court of Nero. And the growing worry and astonishment of Petronius:

"Vinicius, thou art losing sense, judgment, moderation," exclaimed Petronius.

"I love only her in the world," responded Vinicius.

"What of that?"

"This, that I wish no other love. I have no wish for your life, your feasts, your shamelessness, your crimes!"

"What is taking place in thee? Art thou a Christian?"

And then the great fire of Rome, set by Tigellinus that Nero might not lack the experience of Priam, who had seen Troy burn; the persecution of the Christians with the thought of throwing on them the rage of the people at the burning of the city; the snatching out of Lygia by the hate of Poppaea because Vinicius had spurned the empress' proffered charms; the final rescue by a miracle of strength on the part of the ever-faithful Ursus, and the words of Vinicius to Peter:

"What thou commandest I will do."

"Love men as thy own brothers," answered the apostle, "for only with love mayest thou serve Him."

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BROOMS FROM PINE NEEDLES

Said to Be an Excellent Substitute for the Bristles Now Used, and Will Last Longer.

One of the latest discoveries is a new use for pine needles. It has been found that the needles of the pine make a fair substitute for bristles in brushes and brooms. They are found in great quantities on the ground in fir forests, and owing to the large amount of silica in them, they are hard, and do not decay rapidly.

The pine needles are dealt with in two ways. Where they are long they are simply bunched together and tied firmly, and a stick is pushed down the center as a handle.

The other plan is to insert clusters of smaller needles in holes in a thickish piece of wood. These holes are filled with hot pitch, and when this material has set hard and dry the pine needles are held firmly in place.

Elaborate tests have shown that pine needles wear well. They are not more easily broken than much of the material which has been commonly used in broom-making, and, owing to their hardness, they can withstand a great deal of friction.

To Open New Books.

Teach the children early how to liber up the bindings of their new books. Don't let them crack the binding open, to the ruin of the book. Rest the book back down on a table and, holding the body of the leaves firm, open first a page or two at the front, then a few at the back and so on till the volume lies easily open to the center. A book put into commission in this scientific fashion has a fair chance of long life.

New Auto Is Displacing Horse.

It has been computed that during the past three years the number of farm horses which have been displaced by tractors runs up at 37,000,000.

CONDENSED CLASSICS

THE WAR OF THE WORLDS

By H. G. WELLS

Condensation by Alfred S. Clark



Herbert George Wells, the most discussed living novelist, was born in Bromley, Kent, on Sept. 21, 1866. He was a famous professional cricketer, yet his mother was an Englishman's daughter who had been a lady's maid before her marriage. The boy's education, but he was a quick learner, and at the age of 16, after working as an attendant in a store, he secured a position as an assistant in a grammar school. He obtained a scholarship to London university, was graduated with high honors and taught science in a private school.

In 1893 he began to write, doing articles for, and later becoming dramatic critic of, the Pall Mall Gazette. He was already interested in social conditions. These two interests he combined in the series of romances, that opened with "The Time Machine." In novels and short stories he created startling fancies of the future, displaying his most abundant invention in "The War of the Worlds." He often times pictured future wars in these stories and his forecasts were amazing, by like what was seen on the battlefields of Europe.

In the meantime he had been writing stories about contemporary life and books about social conditions. These he turned to more and more with the years. Of his later novels, bristling with wit and ideas, those that have been most widely read and discussed include "Kipps," "Tono-Bungay," "Ann Veronica," "The New Machiavelli," "Marriage" and "The World Set Free." His latest novel, "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," generally regarded as the best war novel written in English.

WHAT I marvel at now, when I recall the days when the Martians were speeding earthward, is our unconcern. The skies were peopled with incredible evil, with unimaginably repulsive monsters armed with superhuman weapons. The catastrophic Things were hurtling on, covetous of our greener and warmer planet, and lovers wandered through English lanes, with no thought of the swift and scorching death above their heads.

Through a telescope, I had watched one of the colossal spirals of flame on the rim of the sky, red planet. It did not occur to me that these gaseous jets accompanied the firing of a mighty gun that had launched ten huge cylinders into space. Learning to ride a bicycle interested me more than eruptions on Mars. The planet seemed so remote. Forty million miles away!

Ogilvy, the astronomer, found the first messenger. He had seen it falling and supposed it a wandering meteorite, but its shape surprised him. It was cylindrical, fully 50 yards across the exposed face. It was so hot that he could not get near it. Then, to his utter amazement, the top began to unscrew. There was something in it, something alive! Not until then did he link it with the dashes on Mars.

Late that afternoon I saw the Martian. I was one of a curious crowd in front of the cylinder when the lid fell off. I peered into the black interior and fancied I saw shadows stirring. Then something like a snake wriggled into sight. I stood stricken with terror. A round body, about four feet across, pulled itself painfully to the opening.

I had expected to see something like a man, fantastic perhaps, but two-legged. This thing was just an ally, leathery body, legless and armless, with a chinless and noseless face. Two great eyes, dark and luminous, were mirrors for an extraordinary brain. The creature panted and heaved, weighed down by the greater pull of gravity on earth. An intense foathing came over me. Suddenly, the monster toppled over, into the pit. Then I ran, wildly.

From a distance I watched the Deputation that went out under a white flag. I saw three flashes of greenish light and darts of fire leaped from one to another of the little figures. Even as I saw them touched with death, I did not realize what was happening. Suddenly I knew and again I ran.

People nearby slept unconcernedly that night, although the Heat Rays had set half a dozen villas aflame and pine trees were red torches. We were sure that these dangerous invaders were fatally sluggish. A well-aimed shell would finish them. And while we slept, the Martians were methodically rearing those mighty machines that were so soon to shatter our neat theories about their helplessness. That night another cylinder fell and eight more were driving on.

It was the next night that I saw the striding Martians. "Hollers on stilts" I heard them called later. I saw them by flashes of lightning and the glow of countless fires, clanking machines 100 feet high, moving upon three giant, legs like an exaggerated tripod driving on with an express-train's speed, sunbathing everything in their path. At the tops, crouched in metal heads, lay the Martians.

Looking out from my windows at dawn, I looked an abandoned desolation, a lifeless world that had been green and fair. I struck out for London and for miles saw not a living thing. I had reached the Thames when

I saw the Things coming, five of them. I ran for the water. Straight toward me they came, but I might have been an ant in a man's path. It strode through the river and towered above Shepperton. Then six hidden guns belched together. One shell struck the head and there was a horrible confusion of flesh and blood and metal. Something drove the uncontrolled machine on, crashing through the village, toppling over the church-tower, collapsing in the river. The others rushed to the spot and the air was filled with hissing of Heat Rays and crackling of fires. Shepperton leaped into flame. I staggered to the shore and when I looked up, the Things were bearing away the smashed machine.

I stumbled on, pale-stricken, dazed. The world was doomed. These monsters could slay with Heat Rays beyond the range of our biggest guns. Not again could we kill one of them by surprise. Terror stalked through London. To the horror of Heat Rays had been added the Black Smoke, a cloud of poison that blighted all living things. So London streamed in flight, 3,000,000 people roaring out along the highways until they were rivers in flood.

I fell into a daze under a hedge and there the curate joined me. He was half-mad with fright and clung to me. We plodded on to a suburb where we sought refuge in a deserted house. At midnight came a blinding light. When day broke, we peered through a peephole and in the garden was a Martian. Embedded in the earth was another glowing cylinder.

For fifteen days I was penned there, so I saw more of the monsters than any other man now living. I watched their intricate machines—the automatic digger, the sensitive handling-machine like a delicate spider,—so flexible and so swiftly sure that they seemed centuries in advance of our rigid machinery. I could study too the Martian habits. I learned that evolution had made them all brain, cold, remorseless. Intelligences unswayed by emotion. They neither slept nor ate; they were sexless and their young were budded off, like the young of corals. Most horrible to me was the fact that they injected men's blood into their veins for nourishment.

It was this that drove me to act as I did when the curate went raving mad. I knew that his shouts would warn the Martians of our presence and I tried to silence him. He broke away and I caught him in the kitchen where I felt him with a meat-chopper. He dropped stunned and then I saw two dark eyes at the window. I fled to the coal-cellar and above me I heard a tapping, tapping, and then the noise of a heavy body being dragged across the floor.

I piled wood and coal over me when I heard that tapping at the collar-door. Through crevices I could see the terrible arm of a handling-machine, waving, feeling, examining. Once it ran across the heel of my boot and I nearly screamed. Then it went away.

A week passed before I dared look out. About the peephole was massed quantities of the red weed that the Martians had brought—evidently vegetation on Mars is red. I pushed it aside and gazed out. The garden was deserted.

I crept into a desolate world. About me was a smashed village. I struggled in through the outskirts of London and not until I reached Wimbledon Common did I meet a man. He had food and drink and plans for the future, visions of a people living in the great drains until they had science enough to conquer their conquerors. I stayed with him until I had regained my strength and then walked into dead London.

The metropolis was still of all its humbling life. Here and there were heaps of dead, withered by Black Smoke; here and there were signs of destruction but it was little changed except for the horrible quiet. I was near South Kensington when I heard the mournful howling, "alla, alla!" Not until the next day did I see the hood of the ghast that was making this sobbing wail. He did not move nor did three others that I saw, standing strangely still. Driven by fear, I resolved to end it all. I walked toward the Thing nearest me and saw birds circling about the hood, tearing at something within.

I scrambled hastily up a great rampart and below me was the Martian camp. They were all dead, nearly 50 of them, some in their machines and others prone upon the ground. They could conquer man but they had fallen before man's most relentless foe, the disease bacteria of earth.

Whatever destruction was done, the hand of the destroyer was stayed. All the gaunt wrecks, the blackened skeletons of houses that stared so dimly at the sunlit grass of the hill, would presently be echoing with the hammers of the restorers and ringing with the tapping of the trowels. At the thought I extended my hands toward the sky and began thanking God. In a year, thought I—in a year

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Accident Policy's Limit.

If a man die of blood poisoning as the result of giving himself a hypodermic injection, his family can collect nothing on his accident insurance policy. For the possession of a hypodermic needle is a violation of the New York public health law, Article 11A; therefore the man commits a crime and dies as the result. This was decided by the appellate division in a recent case.

Next Antarctic Expedition.

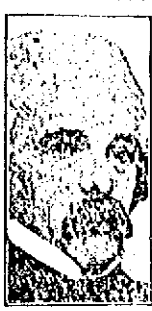
Great Britain's next expedition to the antarctic regions will endeavor to learn something additional about the habits and migrations of whales and to ascertain the mineral and other deposits of economic value.

CONDENSED CLASSICS

THE SCARLET LETTER

By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

Condensation by George S. Haven Winchester, Mass.



Nathaniel Hawthorne, American writer, was born in Salem, Mass., July 4, 1804. His earliest boyhood days were spent in Salem, but when he was 14 years old, the family moved to Maine. Here the young lad continued the solitary walks of which he was so fond, but in the wilderness, instead of the narrow streets of Salem. Even at this early date he had acquired a taste for writing, and carried a little blank book in which he jotted down his notes.

After a year in Maine, Hawthorne returned to Salem to prepare for college. He pursued his self by publishing a manuscript periodical, and at times speculated upon the profession he would follow in the future.

For some years Hawthorne lived in Concord, Mass., in the old Manse, and wrote "Mosses from an Old Manse," "Twice Told Tales" and "Grandfather's Chair." He joined the Brook Farm colony at West Roxbury, but found that the conditions there suited neither his taste nor his temperament, and he remained but one year.

While serving as a surveyor of customs at Salem he found among some old papers a large letter "A" embroiled on red cloth, and speculating upon the origin and history of the letter, his imagination was so stirred, that upon his retirement from office he wrote "The Scarlet Letter."

Some other stories of Hawthorne are "The Blithedale Romance," "The Wonder Book," "The Snow Image," "Benjamin Feltton" and "The Dolliver Romance" were left unfinished at the author's death. He died at Plymouth, N. H., on the 19th of May, 1864, and five days later was buried at Sleepy Hollow, a beautiful cemetery at Concord where he used to walk under the pines when living at the old Manse. Over his grave is a simple stone, inscribed with the single word, "Hawthorne."

ONE summer morning over two centuries ago the grass plot before the jail in Prison Lane was occupied by many of the inhabitants of Boston. The door opened and the town herald appeared followed by a young woman carrying a baby about three months old. On the breast of her gown, in red cloth, appeared the letter A, and it was that scarlet letter which drew all eyes toward her.

The place appointed for her punishment was not far from the prison door, and in spite of the agony of her heart, Hester Prynne passed with almost a serene deportment to the scaffold where the pillory was set up, and under the weight of a thousand unrelenting eyes the unhappy prisoner sustained herself as best a woman might.

A small, intelligent appearing man, on the outskirts of the crowd attracted Hester's attention, and he in his turn eyed her till, seeing that she seemed to recognize him, he laid his finger on his lips.

Then, speaking to a townsman he said, "I pray you, good sir who is this woman, and wherefore is she set up to public shame?"

"You must needs be a stranger, friend," said the townsman, "else you would have heard of Mistress Hester Prynne. She hath raised a scandal in godly Master Dimmesdale's church. The penalty thereof is death, but the magistracy in their mercy, have doomed her to stand a space of three hours on the platform of the pillory, and for the remainder of her life to wear a mark of shame in her bosom."

"A wise sentence!" remarked the stranger. "It licks me, nevertheless, that the partner of her iniquity should not at least stand by her side. But he will be known—he will be known!"

Rev. Mr. Dimmesdale, a young minister of high native gifts, who had already wide eminence in his profession, was urged to exhort Hester to repentance and confession. Addressing her, he advised that she name her fellow sinner even if he had to step from a high position to stand beside her, for it was better so than to hide a guilty heart through life.

Hester shook her head, keeping her place upon the pedestal of shame with an air of weary indifference.

That night her child writhed in convulsions, and a physician, Mr. Roger Chillingworth, none other than the stranger Hester had noticed in the crowd, was called. Having eased the baby's pain he turned and said: "Hester, I ask not wherefore thou hast fallen into the pit. It was my folly and thy weakness. What had I—a man of thought—to do with youth and beauty like thine? I might have known that in my long absence this would happen."

"I have greatly wronged thee," murmured Hester.

"We have wronged each other," he answered. "But I shall seek this man whose name thou wilt not reveal, and sooner or later he must be mine. I shall contrive nothing against his life. Let him live. One thing, thou that wast my wife, I ask. Thou hast kept his name secret. Keep likewise mine. Let thy husband be to the world as one already dead, and breathe not the secret, above all to the man thou wisest off."

"I will keep thy secret as I have his."

Freed from prison Hester did not flee, but established herself in a small cottage just outside the town, incurring no risk of want for she possessed the art of needlework which provided food for herself and child. She had named the little one "Pearl," as being of great price, and little Pearl grew up a lovely child. People wished to take her away and the matter was discussed in the minister's presence by Governor Hellingham and his guests—Hester, John Wilman, Rev. Mr. Dimmesdale, and Dr. Chillingworth.

"God gave me the child?" cried Hester, and turning to the young clergyman, Mr. Dimmesdale, who exclaimed, "Speak thou for me. Thou wast my pastor. Thou knowest what is in my heart and what are a mother's rights, and how much the stronger they are when that mother has but her child and the scarlet letter! I will not leave the child! Look to it!"

"There is truth in what she says," began the minister. "There is a quality of awful sacredness between this mother and this child. It is good for this poor sinful woman that she hath an infant confided to her care—to be trained by her to righteousness. Let us leave them as providence hath seen fit to place them!"

"You speak, my friend, with a strange earnestness," said Roger Chillingworth, smiling at him.

"He hath adduced such arguments that we will leave the matter as it stands," said the governor. The affair being so satisfactorily concluded, Hester and Pearl departed.

Rev. Mr. Dimmesdale's health failing he consulted Dr. Chillingworth. Taking him as a patient, the doctor decided to know the man's inmost nature before trying to heal him. Arrangements were made for the two men to lodge together so that he might be constantly under the doctor's observation.

As Doctor Chillingworth proceeded with his investigation, begun as he imagined with the integrity of a judge desirous only of truth, a terrible fascination seized him and insisted that he do his bidding. He now dug into the poor clergyman's heart, like a miner seeking gold; and Mr. Dimmesdale grew to look at him with an uncomfortable horror.

Often Mr. Dimmesdale tried to speak the truth of his past from the pulpit but had cheated himself by confessing his sinfulness in general terms. Once, indulging in the mockery of repentance, he mounted the scaffold where Hester had stood. "There was no danger of discovery for everyone was asleep. Even so he was surprised by Hester and Pearl, returning from a death bed in the town, and presently by Roger Chillingworth.

"Who is that man?" gasped Mr. Dimmesdale, in terror. "I shiver at him, Hester. Canst thou do nothing for me? I have a nameless horror of the man."

"Remembering her promise, Hester was silent.

"Worthy sir," said the doctor, addressing to the platform, "pious Minister Dimmesdale! Can this be you? Come, good sir, I pray you, let me lead you home! You should study less, or these night-visions will grow upon you."

Hester now resolved to do what she could for the victim whom she saw in her former husband's grip. One day she met the old doctor in the woods seeking herbs and implored him to be merciful, saying that she must now reveal the secret of their former relationship no matter what befall.

A week later Hester awaited the clergyman in the forest and told him about Roger Chillingworth and their relationship, bidding him hope for a new life beyond the sea in some rural village.

"Thou shalt not go alone," she whispered.

Arthur Dimmesdale attained the proudest eminence a New England clergyman could reach. He had preached the election sermon on the holiday celebrating the election of a new governor.

Hester had taken berths to England, and on the holiday the shipmaster informed her that Roger Chillingworth had booked passage on the same vessel; saying nothing, she turned and stood by the pillory with Pearl.

The minister, surrounded by leading townsmen, halted at the scaffold and calling Hester and Pearl to him mounted the scaffold steps. Telling Hester he was a dying man and must hasten to assume his shame, he turned to the market-place and spoke with a voice that all could hear.

"People of New England! At last, at last I stand where seven years since I should have stood. Lo, the scarlet letter which Hester wears! Ye have all shuddered at it! But there stood one in the midst of you, at whose brand of sin ye have not shuddered."

With a convulsive motion he tore away the ministerial gown from his breast. It was revealed! Then sinking down on the scaffold he died, his head resting on Hester's bosom.

Afterwards, conflicting accounts arose about the scene on the scaffold. Many testified to seeing a scarlet letter on the minister's bosom, while others denied it, saying that Dimmesdale's confession implied no part of Hester's guilt.

Roger Chillingworth died, bequeathing his property to Pearl.

Hester and Pearl lived in England for years, then Pearl marrying, Hester returned alone to the little dwelling by the forest.

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According to a recent report vaccination is rapidly dying out. Yet there is nothing like vaccination to bring a fellow up to the scratch.—Exchange.

Mending China.

Broken china after mending should be allowed to "set" in a box of sawdust. Place in any desired position and its own weight will hold the piece steady until the cement hardens.

The Victim's Fate.

For out part, whatever we see a woman with \$1000 worth of fur on her winter who her husband skinned.—Times News.

Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—6.50, 7.40, 8.50 A.
M., then each hour to 8.50 P. M.

SUNDAYS—7.50 A. M., then each
hour to 9.50 P. M.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

TIME TABLE
(Corrected to March 28, 1920)

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WOOD PACIFIED MORO PROVINCE

Stamped Out Piracy and Slavery in Philippines—Began Pre- paredness Program in 1910.

By JOHN D. HOLME,
Author of "The Life of Leonard Wood."

VII.

Being practical and farseeing in the

matter of sanitation, Governor Leonard

Wood applied his full knowledge of

this branch of medicine to

eliminating Cuba of disease by preventive

methods. There were no trained

nurses in Cuba outside of the Sisters

of Charity. Wood founded a school

for nurses, sent them to all parts of

the island as his missionaries of public

health, and in this way spread a pro-

gram of hygiene and sanitation

among the natives. He had modern

hospitals built in every town of size

and repaired the old ones. Finally he

drafted the Sanitation Code of Cuba,

which is now embodied in the Constitu-

tion of the Republic.

For the monumental labor he

achieved in building up a new repub-

lic on the ruins of Spain's old colony

Leonard Wood received from his gov-

ernment the salary of a major-general,

\$7,500 a year. The embryo Cuban

government showed its appreciation of

his services by adding a like sum,

making Wood's total income \$15,000 a

year for the two years and a half he

spent as governor-general. This is by

far the largest salary he ever received.

During his Cuban administration he

was offered a business position by an

American firm at a salary of \$10,000 a

year, but he declined it. Wood is to-

day a poor man.

Wood formally transferred the is-

land to the new Cuban government on

May 20, 1902, and immediately left for

the United States. He spent several

weeks in Washington writing his re-

port of the American Military Occupa-

tion, and then went to Germany with

other American army officers, repre-

senting the United States at the Ger-

man military maneuvers. On this oc-

casional he was afforded his first view

of the powerful military machine

which the Kaiser was building. He

met at the maneuvers many German

and British officers who were later to

become famous in the world war.

When the Moros in the province of

Mindanao, Philippine Islands, were

giving William Howard Taft, Gov-

ernor-General of the Islands, a great

deal of trouble, General Wood volun-

teered to take a subordinate post un-

der Taft to pacify the Mohammedan

insurgents. Roosevelt had succeeded to

the Presidency and was much pleas-

ed over Wood's offer. The latter took

the eastern route to the islands, stop-

ping in Egypt, India, the Dutch East

Indies and other Asiatic colonies to

study the most enlightened colonial

government methods. He arrived in

Mindanao, the second largest island in

the Philippine group, in the summer

of 1903.

The Moros were pirates, slave trad-

ers, and all around "bad men." They

had never been known to behave prop-

erly. Wood had to deal with a score of

Philippine tribes in Mindanao and the

Sulu Islands, speaking fourteen differ-

ent dialects. These tribes were hostile

to each other, and all were ready to

combine against the United States.

Wood's Philippine career was but a

repetition of his signal success in

Cuba. He pacified the Moros, wiped

out slavery and piracy, established

civil government and built schools. It

took him three years to accomplish

this work, but when he left Mindanao

WOOD DISCUSSES FARM PROBLEMS

Demands Greater Educational, Social and Economic Advan- tages for Rural Sections.

Having lived as a boy in a rural

community and having spent a large

part of his life in environments de-

veloping their welfare from agricultural

activities, Leonard Wood possesses

first-hand knowledge of the problems

that confront the American farmer.

On this topic, as on all others, his

clear thinking leads to clarity of ex-

pression, and there is no reason why

any farmer in the United States

should not thoroughly understand

Wood's position on the vital questions

that are involved at this time in our

agricultural enterprises. Of the farmer

and his problems, Wood says:

"Agriculture is the principal source

of our wealth. The farmers are the

stable, conservative element. They

stand for good government, for the

rights of property and the rights of

men. The Red Flag never flies over

a farmhouse.

"The decrease in agricultural pro-

duction compared with the increase in

the population of the country, and

the number of people who live and

work on the farms is disastrous and

should not continue. In other words

the food supply should never be al-

lowed to fall below the country's re-

quirements. We ought always to be

self-sustaining.

"During the war, under every sort

of handicap, the farmers of America

rendered magnificent service in pro-

ducing the food necessary to feed not

only the United States but very largely

our Allies. They sent their sons to

war in spite of the shortage of labor

and by dint of increased effort they

increased this country's

output of food. Had they not done

so, it would have been impossible for

us to have taken our part in the war

as we did. The war would have drag-

ged on and probably been lost. Now

the farmers feel that their service was

not adequately recognized.

"The farmers constitute a full third

of our population, and the welfare of

the nation is perpetually bound up with

theirs. Yet the benefits of modern

civilization have not been extended to

our rural communities in any such

measure as they have a right to de-

mand.

"Make Farm More Attractive.

"Education for farm children should

be universally accessible. Rural

schools should be up to the standards

of city schools in every way. The

little state of Denmark, we are told,

has managed to build up a system of

rural schools that leads the world. No

doubt this explains the reason why

Denmark leads the world in agricul-

tural productivity per acre under cul-

tivation. There is no reason why we,

with our greater resources, cannot

duplicate Denmark's feat, even out-

strip it. Moreover, if we are to keep

up our national progress, we must see

to it that our farming population has

comparatively equal educational, so-

cial, political and economic advantages

with our urban population.

"Long hours of labor, lack of proper

returns, and lack of social and intel-

lectual attractions are largely respon-

sible for the constant flow of young

men and women from the farms to the

towns and cities. We have done little

or nothing to make farm surroundings

more attractive or farm labor less of

a drudgery. We have not developed

our rural highways and modes of com-

munication as they should be.

"Every sound and normal man and

woman should have a fair and work-

able chance to earn a living and to re-

ceive the benefits of a decent, use-

ful and desirable life, with a chance

to marry and support a family, and

give the children a reasonable oppor-

tunity for a reasonable start.

"The farmers have a right to expect

from every national administration a

Department of Agriculture in full and

intelligent co-operation with them and

the great farm organizations of Amer-

ica. They deserve to be given the re-

The Mercury

Published by Mercury Publishing Co.
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Home Telephone 191

Saturday, May 1, 1920

Sugar is having a hard time keeping the public disposition sweet.

What this country wants and needs is an administration that is shorter on rhetoric and glittering generalities of language and longer on effective action.

Some government officials seem to have the sleeping sickness when it comes to giving the public information as to the real cost of the war—including the waste and graft.

The administration's Mexican policy under the new Secretary of State may have changed but if so the change is not visible to the naked eye. It seems to be getting no better rapidly.

In 24 years of war taxation the United States government revenues aggregated \$11,481,100,000, while for the 55 years' period prior to that time they totalled \$11,582,000,000.

Nebraska Democrats cannot forget that in 1912 Mr. Bryan as a delegate to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, was instructed for Clark and secured the nomination of Wilson.

Sherman's remark about war gains new force in the light of the disclosures of the gross waste, inefficiency and blundering if not worse in the construction of camps and cantonments.

The present session of Congress has reduced the estimates of various branches of the government for appropriations by nearly \$1,500,000,000. The estimated revenues for next year will be more than \$4,000,000,000.

A woman in New York has brought suit against a cremation company for mixing the ashes of her two husbands. The ashes were kept in separate urns and she avers that the company carelessly mixed them. How sad!

A hot summer is predicted. Reports from Rio Janeiro and other places along the Equator give the hottest weather experienced in 30 years. According to deep sea mariners, the northern hemisphere is due to experience record-breaking heat this summer.

The Hoover Republican Club of Rhode Island is seeking through the advertising columns the names and addresses of persons who would like to be kept informed as to the progress of Herbert Hoover as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Albert J. Beveridge, formerly senator from Indiana, predicts that within two years regardless of the outcome of the presidential election, there will be idle from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 workers and that industry will come to a standstill. He declares that only the steadiest kind of a hand can save the nation from disaster. He says his views are based upon the testimony of leading experts.

GLOOM IN THE WEST

The United States is facing the biggest food shortage it has ever known, according to J. W. Coverdale, secretary of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus. "In Iowa," he said, "help is so scarce that no more than 15% of the corn and other grain acreage will be seeded down. Grain growers are offering as high as \$115 a month with board and washing and are unable to get men. Throughout the middle West shrinkage in pork production will be from 20% to 25%. In Iowa we are short 10,000 men for farm labor."

JURY ACT REPEALED

The General Assembly did one act in the closing days of this long-drawn-out session which is deserving of praise. That was the repeal of the Jury Commissioner act and the wiping out the thirty-five thousand dollars expense that went with that useless office. There never was any demand for such an office.

The town councils and the town clerks know the people of the various towns and know who is qualified to serve on jury much better than any man living in the city of Providence. The office was absolutely useless and its repeal is an act of justice to the taxpayers of the State.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE

The second instalment of the Literary Digest's poll of 11,000,000 voters on their presidential preferences shows that many voters are disregarding partisanship in a way seldom matched and never exceeded. Despite Hoover's declaration that he did not want and would not accept the Democratic nomination he leads all other candidates in number of Democratic votes received. Gen. Wood heads the list of Republican candidates. The Boston Herald editorially says the Digest's poll has made three things

manifest: the unrest generally in the Democratic party, a certain unrest over the prohibition amendment in the Republican party, and the strong likelihood of Gov. Coolidge becoming the Republican dark horse in case there should be any such thing.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The January session of the General Assembly came to a close at 3:47 (summer time) Thursday morning, after a night of strenuous controversies. While it was realized that an effort would be made to close the session on that day many people supposed that it would be necessary to go over until Friday to complete the business. As it was, the Assembly adjourned with a number of matters hanging fire, and it is not impossible that a special session may be called to complete some of the measures that were left in the hands of the committees. Most important, perhaps, of these bills were those referring to the re-organization of the Rhode Island trolley lines. These were five in number, and all were passed by the House but two died in committee of the Senate, these two relating to the control of the jitneys, and the railroad interests had stated that the re-organization could not be completed unless all the bills were passed.

Among the important measures passed on the closing day was the one abolishing the office of jury commissioner and returning the drawing of jurors to the town councils and boards of aldermen, the same as before the office was created. This act had passed the Senate without opposition some time ago, but did not come out in the House until the last day. There it met with considerable opposition, but was passed with a substantial majority. This act legislates out of office Jacob A. Ertan of Providence, who is a member of the House of Representatives, and effects a saving to the State of several thousand dollars. Senator Arthur A. Sherman of Portsmouth is regarded as the father of the bill. The daylight saving bill remained in the hands of the Senate committee on special legislation and died there; although attempts were made to bring it out. The bonus bill for yeomen was passed on the last day; after it had been a bone of contention through a large part of the session.

On the closing night there were frequent intermissions and many informal conferences between Senate and House members in attempts to pass or hold up special measures. Many differences of opinion developed and the closing hours were rather more stormy than usual.

LIVING IN TENTS

Owing to shortage of tenements, 73,114 families in New York are registered as homeless. A considerable proportion in other cities and towns are unable to find places to live in. A large number of people will this summer find homes in tents. The U. S. War Department has been requested to provide canvas shelter for such persons.

There are many health resorts to which people come for somewhat temporary sojourns, where many families live in tents through the winter. A good tight tent, with a board floor and a lively stove, will provide a good deal of comfort if the weather is not extreme.

It would do the rent profiteers good to see a considerable number of people dwelling under canvas, and refusing to pay exorbitant charges. Also if some people who are responsible for the high cost of building, could be required to live in such tents for a few winters, the public would not worry whether they had board floors and stoves or not.

THE SEARCH FOR HAPPINESS

The Washington Star speaks of a colored elevator man working in the Union station of that city, who is known by many people as the happiest man in Washington. He is always smiling, always shuffling his feet, and singing to himself.

This suggests how many obscure and humble people have the supreme gift of a contented and philosophic disposition. This elevator man may not possess much money, but he has learned the secret of life better than many worried and burdened sons of wealth whom he carries up in his lift.

Happiness is merely a question of health and point of view. The sense of having given service to the community, and of helping others, will give more genuine content than any heap of dollars.

SUGAR PROFITEERING

The present high prices of sugar result from the control exercised by "pirate profiteers" at a time when refineries cannot handle the great stock of raw sugar offered to them "and the price is still going up," said Senator Capper in the Senate Saturday. "Sugar speculators," he said, "blatantly predict that sugar will go to 30 cents at retail when the canning season opens. Conservative wholesalers say it will reach or exceed 50 cents a pound. A billion pounds have recently been sent from here to Great Britain. This government owes it to itself and the people to declare an embargo on sugar and seize every stock in the United States for distribution to consumers at cost."

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)
New Parish House of Berkeley Memorial Church Dedicated

The dedication exercises of the newly built parish house of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel were held on Saturday afternoon. Rev. J. Harding Hughes conducted the services in the hall, which were very impressive. Rev. Mr. Hughes and Mr. William J. Peckham were seated upon the stage, and the choir from St. George's School were seated near. The service opened with a hymn, followed by prayer and responses and singing of special hymns by the choir.

Rev. Mr. Hughes made an appropriate address, followed by remarks by Mr. William J. Peckham, as president of the town council, who congratulated the people and the pastor upon their successful efforts at rebuilding the parish house. It was originally built 13 years ago, but had become outgrown. Rev. George W. Manning was scheduled to speak, but sent a message regretting his inability to be present.

Prayer and benediction followed, after which the exercises closed with the congregation singing "Star Spangled Banner."

The audience was their first to inspect the building. The handsome new green curtain was the gift of Mr. John Nicholas Brown, of Newport, who attended the church as a schoolboy from St. George's School.

The guests were invited to take tea, which was served in the Guild room. Miss Alice Brownell, Mrs. Howard G. Peckham and Mrs. Daniel Peckham poured tea, while they were assisted in serving by Mrs. Howard R. Peckham, Mrs. A. Russell Peckham, Misses Hattie Austin, Janet Peckham, Gladys Peckham, Eloise Peckham and several other members of the Dramatic Club.

In the upper part of the building the Peckham Memorial room, given by Mr. and Mrs. Howard R. Peckham in memory of their son, the late Alfred Russell Peckham, is situated, opposite the stairs. This room is finished in buff-colored Oriental stucco like the hall, with woodwork in green mission.

The electric lights were given by Mr. Edward P. Lake, who soon will complete his thirtieth year as organist at the Chapel.

News has been received of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. William D. McCaughy of Providence. Mrs. McCaughy is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin P. Smith of Valley Road.

An auction sale of farm implements was held at the farm of the late Daniel Hazard on Tuesday, which was well attended.

St. Columba's Guild gave a supper in the new parish house on Thursday evening. This was the first supper to be held in the new parish house and was very well attended, as all of their excellent suppers usually are enjoyed.

Funeral services of the late Mr. Isaac E. Smith were held from the residence of his nephew, Mr. Clifford B. Ward. Rev. George W. Manning officiated. Interment was in the family lot in the Middletown cemetery.

The 12:30 p. m. car from Newport ran off the track on Wednesday, going across the gutter and hitting a tree in front of the residence of Mr. James Barker, north of Wyant road. Fortunately no one was hurt.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Murphy of this town are the happy parents of a daughter, born at the Newport Hospital on April 21st.

The steam shovel which is at work on the East Main Road has commenced digging out the old road in preparation for the new State road, which is to be built from the end of last year's new road north of Turner Road to Glen street. It is expected that the work of putting in the layer of stone will be begun next week, to be followed by the second layer of stone, and later the asphalt.

A meeting was held in the town hall on Tuesday evening by the men of Aquinack Grange who are in charge of the "Brothers Night" competitive entertainment. It is planned to hold this entertainment at the regular meeting on May 27.

The Paradise Club held its annual meeting on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Edward J. Peckham. A program committee was also elected for the coming year. The plans for a closing social of the year were discussed.

The Holy Cross Guild held their annual election of officers on Wednesday afternoon. The election, supper, for the members of the Guild, their husbands and friends, which had been discontinued during the war, was resumed.

Rev. Everett P. Smith, accompanied by Mr. John L. Simmons, attended the quarterly meeting of the Providence Convocation on Wednesday. Messrs. Robert Chase, G. Howard Sanford and G. Alvin Simmons, the other delegates, were unable to attend.

The Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church held an educational meeting at the church on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Annie T. Congdon, the treasurer, conducted the meeting, in the absence of the president, Mrs. Fred P. Webber. An open meeting in May was decided upon, the arrangements for which will be in charge of a committee composed of Mrs. Arthur W. Chase and Mrs. Ida Brown.

The program was in charge of Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Childs have moved into their new home on the West Main Road, recently completed by Mr. Jethro J. Peckham.

Mrs. Everett P. Smith, Miss Mary Chase and Mrs. Harold Chase went to Providence on Tuesday afternoon, where they attended the informal meeting of the Bishop McVicker House there. The meeting was called by Bishop Perry in the interest of the June conference to be held in Wellesley, Mass. Rev. Everett P. Smith of St. Mary's and Holy Cross churches gave an address.

Mrs. William Thurston, who was in charge of the supper given at Oakland Hall recently reports that \$34.00 were cleared.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Manchester, who have been spending the winter with their nieces and families of Phoenix, Arizona, have returned to their home. Mrs. Manchester's mother, who has been spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Frank White, is again with Mr. and Mrs. Manchester.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)
Sons and Daughters of Liberty Hold "Members' Social"

Martha Washington Council, No. 20, Sons and Daughters of Liberty, held a "Members' Social" last Friday night at the conclusion of the regular weekly business session.

A special supper was served in the banquet hall, after which a series of interesting games was played. Tag prizes for the "Ticket game" were awarded to Mrs. C. W. Ross and Mrs. B. Sharp. The guessing contest was won by Miss Marion Fenner and Mr. Sharp. Dancing followed, the members participating until the wee hours of the morning.

21st Market Whist and Dance

Last Saturday night at the K. of C. Naval Club marked the 21st weekly Market Whist and Dance of the Block Island Athletic Association. The affair was fittingly observed by an assemblage numbering just three over one hundred and thirty, and no less than seventeen automobiles were parked in the Hygeia Square, the effect conveying to the minds of the deflated fans a miniature Broadway.

The Association was honored with the presence of two of its out-of-town members—Miss Edith Phelps of New York City and Mr. C. Wright of Hartford, Conn.

The eighteen hands of whist which consumed one and three-fourth hours resulted as follows: Horatio Milikin, 30 points, one turkey; Mrs. Allen, 30 points, bag of flour; Mrs. Etta Alyes, 29 points, 6 lbs. roast beef; Mrs. Ray Payne, 29 points, 2 lbs. Jersey butter; Miss Hannah Dodge, 29 points, 3 lbs. cheese; Mrs. Myrtle Mitchell, 29 points, 3 lbs. White House coffee; Winfield Conley, Jr., 29 points, basket of assorted crackers; Arthur Printrose, 28 points, 5 packages assorted cereals; Constanza, Mrs. Elmer Allen, Joseph McKenna. Monthly prize, 106 points, Horatio Milikin.

After the refreshment period a special order of dances was inaugurated, the last, a Good Night waltz, coming at exactly midnight. The Royal Blue and Gold orchestra furnished the musical program. The Public Market contributed the prizes for the evening.

Funeral Services

The funeral services of the late Chas. Littlefield of Sta. Coventry, Ct., formerly of Block Island, were held last Friday afternoon at the Center Methodist Church on the Island, Dr. H. P. Roberts of the First Baptist Church officiating. The Odd Fellows, with long Order Mr. Littlefield had been long identified, turned out in a body to pay tribute to their late brother, who departed this life on April 16, 1920.

Charles Littlefield, son of the late William and Martha Littlefield, was born on Block Island in the year 1857, and until the past three years had always made his home in his native town. By occupation, Mr. Littlefield was a successful farmer, and in addition to his agricultural pursuits was for many years manager of the Poplar Cottage located on the Neck.

He was one of the founders of the Center Primitive Methodist Church and afterward served as one of its trustees. For twenty-three years Mr. Littlefield served the town as Overseer of the Poor. Although not identified to any great extent in the political field he was a staunch Republican and always showed keen interest in any movement to improve the general conditions of the community. In his home life, he was a devoted father and his greatest interest was centered in his family circle.

On November 6, 1899, Mr. Littlefield married Miss Anna Jackson of Philadelphia, Pa., who with three daughters and one son, survive him. The children are: Mrs. Joseph Jennings of Rutherford, N. J.; Mrs. Gilbert Park of Brookline, N. Y.; Miss Florence Littlefield and Frank Littlefield of South Coventry, Conn.

Three brothers, Capt. William Littlefield of New York City, Irving Littlefield of Jamestown, R. I. and Nathaniel Littlefield, also of Jamestown, and one sister, Mrs. Benjamin Gardner of Jamestown, survive him.

Mort G. Wright of Hartford, Conn., is a guest of Councilman and Mrs. Wm. B. Sharp at their residence on Main street.

Base Ball

Regulars 12 Colts 8

After a stinging defeat at the hands of the Colts the week previous, the old Sim Willis' Regular outfit took the measure of Henry Heinz's romping Colts last Sunday afternoon at the Playground Park to the tune of 12 to 8.

For an early season contest the game was well played, although both teams contributed a number of errors. The Batteries showed the best form of any of the diamond aspirants. Old Sim, who took the rubber for the Regulars, fanned twelve of the junior hit-smiths and issued four free passes to the first bag, while Dave Cahoon, the second's lanky heaver, retired ten of the Regulars via the

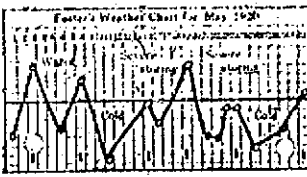
WEEKLY CALENDAR, MAY, 1920

STANDARD TIME.						
Sun	Moon	High	Water	Low	High	Low
rises	sets	sets	sets	sets	sets	sets
1 Sat	4 37	4 41	5 21	6 32	5 31	4 26
2 Sun	4 35	4 39	5 19	6 30	5 29	4 24
3 Mon	4 33	4 37	5 17	6 28	5 27	4 22
4 Tues	4 31	4 35	5 15	6 26	5 25	4 20
5 Wed	4 29	4 33	5 13	6 24	5 23	4 18
6 Thurs	4 27	4 31	5 11	6 22	5 21	4 16
7 Fri	4 25	4 29	5 09	6 20	5 19	4 14

First Quar Moon 5th, 7:31 evening.
Full Moon, May 14th, 9:01 evening.
Last Quar, May 22d, 6:04 evening.
New Moon May 29th, 4:12 morning.

Deaths

In this city, 234 Wt., Dorothea Veronica, daughter of James and Ellen Smith, aged 16 years.
In this city, 234 Wt., Margaret Josephine, wife of William H. Fitzgerald.
In this city, 234 Wt., Earl Denman, son of Virg M. and Stephen M. Cook, aged 10 months, 15 days.
In this city, 234 Wt., William Hamilton, in his 31st year.
In this city, 234 Wt., Matilda, widow of Thomas Debnay, and sister of the late William Riggs, in her 5th year.
In this city, 234 Wt., at the residence of his daughter Mrs. James M. Drew, John McGraw.
In Newton, N. J., April 28, Emily E. wife of Henry E. Jones and daughter of Francis Burdick.
In Portsmouth, N.H., April 28, Margaret DeCosta Perry, wife of John Perry.
At Fair, Michigan, 234 Wt., Antonio, son of Mary and the late Joseph DeSomas.
At Saratoga Lake, N. Y., March 15, Elizabeth S., widow of Alfred H. Corry.



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., May 1, 1920.

Warm waves will reach Vancouver about May 6, 12, 16, 20 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of May 6, 13, 17, 21; plains sections 7, 14, 18, 22; meridian 90, great upper lakes, lower Mississippi and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 8, 16, 20, 23; great lower lakes, and eastern sections 9, 16, 20, 24, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about May 10, 17, 21, 25.

These disturbances will control crop weather of North America from near May 6 to near May 25 and include the most important period of 1920. The storms to cross meridian 90 near May 15 will be more severe than usual and will cause very considerable rains in the middle Mississippi valleys and about both the upper and lower great lakes. The storm to cross meridian 90 near May 23 will cause great floods in some parts of the sections mentioned for heavy rains following May 15. These will be dangerous floods.

During the weeks centering on May 15 and 25 I expect very considerable damage by hail in some of the places where hail storms sometimes occur in May. I particularly warn everybody in the sections mentioned that there is great danger of tornadoes during these great storms. Don't go out on the lakes or ocean waters during these great storms; if you do you may never come back.

My new and improved system of forecasting makes a few changes in the May temperature line, differing somewhat from the published chart for May. Temperatures are now expected to go to the top near May 8, then fluctuate downward till May 26 and then progress upward again.

No material changes in precipitation are expected in any of the sections before June 1, about which time a very important change will occur in all sections east of Rockies. A low temperature wave is expected to drift across continent May 24 to 28; another from June 2nd to 6. These will carry frosts further south than usual, and tender plants will be in danger where killing frosts sometimes occur.

A professor of Harvard University is digging deeply into the causes, sometimes called the Kosmos. He concludes that the all-important elements of matter—hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen, by their combinations make up ninety-nine out of every one hundred of all formations; from the lower grades of matter up through vegetable and animal life. Probably he is correct. But he does not suggest how, nor why organized forms are obtained. He does say, however, that all organized forms are remarkably similar in crystal, vegetable and animal life. He positively denies all evidences of purpose in these formations and says there must necessarily be a universal law in nature that compels matter to conform to its dictates and hence every formation in the universe that has any permanency is similar to every other stable formation. He suggests that uncountable millions of formations come into existence, but not being able to conform to these laws of nature, soon perish. Galileo said "The world do move." That Harvard professor's book seems to indicate that "The clot of war do progress."

strike-out route and gave but two transfers to the initial sack. The score by innings follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Regulars:								
Colts:								
Hall	2b							
Negus	1b							
Payne	ss							
Sharp	m							
Benson	c							
Willis	p							
Milikin	3b							
Littlefield	lf							
Moat	rf							
Attendance 125. Umpires, Wallace Mitchell, Otto Dodge.								
Public Presented with Bulletin Boards								

Last Friday the townspeople were the recipients of three brand new bulletin boards, the gift of the local Athletic Association. They have been located at the following places: One at the New Harbor at the A. H. Mott store, one in the village post office, and the third in the market of H. F. Willis at the Old Harbor. These bulletins are substantially made and represent a deal of carpentering at the hands of S. Frank J. Ackerman, while the painting and lettering was executed by George Jaixen.

Final Preparations for Tuesday's Big Battle Complete

New Shoreham is all set, as it were, for what promises to be one of the biggest fights in the history of its famous Town Meetings, which takes place on Tuesday next. On the eve of the battle, both factions seem confident that they will each emerge from the fray with victory perched upon their shoulders.

One of the first lieutenants of the Anti-Sunday Recreationists issued a statement Wednesday morning to the effect that the young people would be beaten to a frazzle for three reasons: first, he added, "because a large number from their ranks had failed to register last year and of course they will be ineligible to vote in Tuesday's meeting." Secondly, "the Fishermen, while they may be with the boys, lack courage to back up their convictions when it comes to voting" and lastly, "this young element lacks organization and experience."

Chairman Dodge, of the committee representing the Fishermen, issued a statement Wednesday noon proclaiming that his boys would be on the job and would "fight to a finish" any attempt to deprive the Island's citizens of their just rights.

"We have the backbone and the courage, too," said Committeeman Littlefield, also representing the Fishermen, "and we will show the people just where we stand when Tuesday arrives."

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeeeland

Julius Kabisch, Stonington, Conn., aged eighty-five, committed suicide by hanging himself in the kitchen of his home.

Six Brattleboro, Vt., merchants have just received concourse funds in the form of bank drafts from an unknown remitter.

William A. Wilson, for 39 years grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of Rhode Island, died at his home in Providence.

Although summer weather prevails in No. Adams, Mass., persons journeying to Heartwellville, Vt., twelve miles distant, reported good sleighing last week.

About 375 applications for permits to engage in shad fishing for the season, which begins May 1, have been received by the Rhode Island and game commission.

Announcement has been made by the Chapman Valve Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass., of the declaration of a 100 per cent stock dividend on the company's common stock.

Applications by the interchurch world movement for endorsement by the Portland Chamber of Commerce received unfavorable consideration at a meeting of the board of managers.

In the U. S. district court, Portland, Me., a hearing was held at which 1500 acres of wild land in Stoneham Oxford county were condemned for \$6641. Terms had been agreed upon previous to the hearing.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor of Waterford, Ct., has been unanimously elected president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, succeeding Mrs. George Thacker Guernsey of Kansas.

Girls at Mt. Holyoke College, whose grandmothers were students there, have formed a Grandmothers' Club to devote its time to assisting in the campaign to raise money for the \$2,000,000 endowment fund.

For the first time in its history the New Haven police department used newspaper advertisements in an effort to secure 100 young men with whom to recruit its strength up to the protective needs of the city.

Contractors for state road work offering \$5 per day, and in some places more, have completely stripped the farms of Connecticut of all available help, and many of the farmers are selling their birds and going out of business.

The report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for March shows 206 operations performed and 362 additional cases treated in the free dispensary. Out of 32 prosecutions there were 39 convictions.

The bill before the Massachusetts House which provides for the purchase and reforestation of 250,000 acres of idle land for State forests has been reported favorably by the Committee on Agriculture. Representative Almond Smith declares that a reforestation of the idle lands of the State will net a profit from its first crop that will wipe out the State debt.

The first solid can of mail to be sent from Middleboro, Mass., and possibly from anywhere in that section, left there for Boston. It was a car of shams, made by the George E. Keith Company, destined to all parts of the United States, and they are now on their way to the wearers. There were about 300 cases of shoes in the shipment, and the postage used was about \$3000.

State Treasurer Burrell of Massachusetts, sent to the Governor and Executive Council a protest against the recent action of that body in adopting an order requiring the Treasurer to submit competitive bids before requesting the approval of the Council for exchanges of securities. "If I were to carry out the suggestion in the order," the Treasurer says in his letter, "the interests of the state might be jeopardized. For instance, your Council meets once a week and if, in the interim, I have an opportunity to purchase bonds at an extremely low rate, I should be prevented from making a purchase until the next Council meeting. By that time the market on certain bonds might rise considerably and the delay would mean a great financial loss to the State. I can see no reason why such an order should be passed at this time."

Following a hearing at the office of the registrar of the Motor Vehicle Department at the State House, Boston, on causes of fatal accidents, Frank A. Goodwin issued a statement regarding the precautions that should be taken to avoid accidents to children. He pointed out that a large number of children are being killed in this State every year by automobiles and motorcycles, and added that in far too many cases, lack of care on the part of the child is due to failure of parents to impress on the child the absolute necessity of it.

At a luncheon of the bureau of advertising of the Newspaper Publishers' Association in Boston, E. T. Meredith, secretary of agriculture, made a plea for greater publicity for farmers, saying that a bill inimical to agriculture should have the spotlight of publicity turned on it as a vicious franchise. If farmers were attempting to secure meritorious legislation, he said, it would be made a matter of public interest for the press, he said, and it would be a very thing that the public would be interested in.

GEORGE D. HAMPTON.

Managing Director of
Farmers' National Council

George D. Hampton, managing director of the Farmers' National Council, has announced that 750,000 farmers have joined the political campaign of organized labor and predicts that by working together the farmers and organized labor can capture enough congressional districts to give these two interests the balance of power in the next congress.

HANDS-OFF POLICY
IN OUTLAW STRIKE

President Will Leave Adjustment of Wage Controversy in Hands of Railway Labor Board.

Washington—President Wilson is to pursue a distinctly hands-off policy with regard to the outlaw railroad strike. He will leave the question of the settlement of the wage controversy entirely in the hands of the Railroad Labor Board.

This flat statement came from the White House following a conference between Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, and chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods.

Warren S. Stone, Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers; L. E. Sheppard, Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, and W. M. Donk, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, saw Secretary Tumulty and informed him that a rumor, circulated among the striking yardmen in Jersey City, was that the President intended to intercede in behalf of the strikers with the Railroad Labor Board.

This rumor, the Brotherhood chiefs told Secretary Tumulty, had resulted in further walkouts in Jersey City and they feared it would have a disastrous effect throughout the country. They asked Secretary Tumulty if the President really had made any move toward intercession in behalf of the strikers and were emphatically informed that he had not.

"The President rests the entire question of a possible adjustment of the demands of all railway workers with the Railroad Labor Board," was the statement authorized by Secretary Tumulty.

S. E. Heberling, president of the Switchmen's Union, presented wage demands of the railroad switchmen to the Railroad Labor Board. The men ask for a wage advance of 53 per cent. Mr. Heberling claimed that switchmen's work was more hazardous than that of any other body of railway workers.

Demands of the conductors for increased wages were laid before the board by L. E. Sheppard, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, who asked substantial increases in pay to meet the high cost of living, and allowances for the expenses of the men while away from home.

WORLD NEWS IN
CONDENSED FORM

SAN REMO.—Germany will be asked to pay 50,000,000,000 marks as the total reparations sum, the Supreme Council declared.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX.—General Obregon's revolutionary movement in northern Mexico was spreading rapidly, according to reports reaching here. Latest advices said the city of Matamoros, just across the border from Brownsville, would secede from the Mexican Republic.

ALBANY, N. Y.—In the last session of the New York assembly Speaker Sweet announced he did not intend to run again.

NEW YORK.—Allan A. Ryan won a complete victory in the Stutz corner when the shorts settled with him at \$550 a share. Estimates of the profit made by Mr. Ryan and his associates and of the loss suffered by the shorts ranged from \$1,000,000 to \$1,600,000.

THE HAGUE.—The island of Wieringen has been assigned to the former Crown Prince of Germany as his place of residence.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Five hundred French troops are reported to have been wiped out in the evacuation of Urfa. In the northwest part of Mesopotamia.

A plot by which six prisoners at the Rhode Island state prison hoped to escape their way to freedom with the aid of overpowered guards has been uncovered and the convicts, including the four murderers, have been sent to a safety confinement.

ASK U.S. MANDATE
FOR ARMENIA

Supreme Council of Allies Sends Formal Request to Wilson to Accept Task.

PALESTINE UNDER BRITISH.

Lloyd George Wins Mesopotamia and Palestine—Jews Given a Country Under Balfour Plan—Syria Awarded to France.

San Remo.—There were three outstanding developments in the latest activities of the conference. They are: The presentation to the American government through Ambassador Johnson of a formal offer from the Supreme Council of the Armenian mandate in the event of the non-acceptance of which President Wilson is asked to act as arbitrator of the Armenian boundary controversy.

Distribution of the mandates for Palestine and Mesopotamia to Britain and for Syria to France.

Decision to bid the German Premier attend the conference to be held in Belgium in May, at which the whole matter of Germany's execution of the treaty of Versailles will be threshed out.

The action in regard to Armenia is generally constructed as another attempt to place the destinies of that unhappy land in the hands of the United States. It is assumed, of course, that America will refuse to act as mandatory under a League of Nations of which she is not a member, no matter from what other angle she might view the assumption of the onerous and costly task of playing big brother to the Armenians.

Such attitude, however, would not necessarily preclude the President from undertaking the delimitation of Armenia's frontiers, concerning which there is a sharp cleavage of opinion among the entente powers. The chief point at issue is whether Erzerum should become the capital of the Armenian Republic, as the Armenians emphatically demand, or be left to the Turks.

At present the city is the stronghold of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, who is occupying it with a well armed force of 15,000 insurgents. The Italians contend that with Erzerum torn from Turkey there would be endless chaos in Asia Minor, whereas the British appear willing to give it to Armenia.

All hands are willing to let President Wilson decide, since if fresh trouble and massacres should result from his disposition of the matter the responsibility would be his and not Europe's. In any event this form of passing the buck on the part of the Supreme Council merely tends to leave the entire Armenian problem up in the air, for whatever the President might decide—even if he undertakes the job of arbiter, which diplomatic circles here consider highly doubtful—there would remain the question of how to get rid of Mustapha Kemal's husky little army. On behalf of the Premier, Philip Kerr, Lloyd George's chief secretary, flatly denied reports that Canada was willing to accept the Armenian mandate.

In placing Palestine under a British mandate the council established within the ancient limits of Holy Land what is called "the national home of the Jews."

The terms of the mandate protect the national rights of Jewish citizens of other countries. That is to say, a Jew of American, British, French or other nationality may retain his nationality, although he is also a citizen of the State of Palestine. The rights of Arabs also are protected, there being 600,000 Arabs in Palestine and 100,000 Jews.

France has been the protector of the Christians in Syria since the middle ages, having been designated for the purpose by the Holy See.

The question with regard to Syria has been a serious controversy between the French and British governments since the armistice was signed, particularly over the point whether France should have all of what is geographically outlined as Syria, or only certain parts.

RECOGNITION FOR ARMENIA

Secretary Colby Sends Formal Announcement to Her.

Washington.—The United States Government today formally recognized the Armenian Republic as a de facto government. Great Britain, France and Italy accorded recognition to the Armenian Republic in January. No explanation of the delay of the United States is given, but it is supposed that the immediate prospect of a Turkish settlement by the allied powers led to action.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP LOW.

1919 Product 242,000,000 Pounds, Half of 1918 Output.

Washington.—Louisiana produced in 1919 only 242,000,000 pounds of sugar, as compared with 561,800,000 in 1918, 487,200,000 in 1917 and 607,800,000 in 1916. The 22 sugar parishes produced only 2,519,000 gallons of syrup, as compared with 10,733,000 in 1918 and 5,652,000 in 1917. The entire state produced in 1919 only 3,672,000 gallons of syrup. The molasses production for 1919 was 12,091,000 gallons.

Luman S. Norwood, general agent of the Northwestern Life Insurance company, Rockington, Vt., is dead, a 66 years. He was the last male survivor in the line of the famous Boston potter, whose pottery business was established over 125 years ago.

MISS KITTY DALTON.

Working in K. of C.
Hut in New York City

Miss Kitty Dalton, said to be the prettiest Irish girl in New York city, who has rejected many enticing film offers so that she may still serve as a secretary in the Knights of Columbus hut at Forty-sixth street and Broadway.

WAR TAXES DODGED
BY 300,000 FIRMS

Delinquent Collections Aggregated \$19,051,000, Asserts Official Report.

Washington.—Despite the government's wartime appeal for tax payments as a patriotic duty, more than 300,000 firms and individuals failed to make honest returns under the revenue laws the last two years, the Bureau of Internal Revenue announced. In a six months' drive, which ended February 1, \$19,051,000 in delinquent taxes were collected, Commissioner Williams reported.

"The amazingly large number" of persons who did not respond to the government's appeal has caused treasury officials to consider the delinquent tax payment problem a grave one. A new roundup of alleged delinquents has been instituted to cover the tax period on which returns were made March 15.

Of the total delinquents 131,380 had not paid any income taxes, and an additional 44,200 did not pay the full amount of taxes due. From these two sources approximately \$11,000,000 was collected.

Discovery was made also, the report said, that 104,590 firms had not turned over to the government the entire amount of the so-called luxury taxes. Internal revenue collectors in all cases forced the delinquents to make good the entire amount as well as pay a heavy penalty.

The bureau estimated that for the present year more than 7,000,000 firms and individuals will pay federal taxes. It is utilizing every avenue of information to check up on "tax slackers."

The drive reached every part of the country and every class of taxpayers. In one district verification of the 1040A returns disclosed 9,450 returns on which were due in additional taxes \$457,588.

In the collection districts which include New York city discovery was made of 70,000 delinquent non-resident aliens who were returning to foreign shores. Taxes and penalties secured from these delinquents amounted to \$2,500,000.

LATEST EVENTS
AT WASHINGTON

Leaders of the Senate Military Committee feel that a crisis has been reached in the national military policy. They fear a revelation to the state of utter unpreparedness that prevailed before the world war unless the senate plan of consolidating the National Guard into the federal military establishment can be adopted.

A shrinkage of almost \$1,000,000,000 in the bank deposits of the country, with a commensurate shrinkage in the total resources of the national banks, is noted by Comptroller of the Currency Williams.

Judged by the past attitude of the President, he would be disposed to accept the post of Armenian arbitrator, although this phase of the Turkish settlement, as far as known, has never been definitely presented to him. The President has a deep interest in the Armenian problem and as arbitrator he would be able to carry out the principles known as the "fourteen points."

In the reported agreement of Italy and Yugoslavia in the troublesome Fiume question is seen an evidence of willingness to maintain the friendly relations with the United States.

The board of directors of the Maine Central railroad was re-elected and increased by the election of Dana C. Denison, vice-president and general manager, at the annual meeting of the stockholders. The directors were given power to issue \$40,000 first and refunding gold bonds.

ARMENIA TO BE
A REPUBLIC

Sovereignty Will Be Guaranteed by Presence of Allied Troops in Constantinople

GREECE TO RULE SMYRNA.

League of Nations Reported to Have Been Sighted Since It Offered to Guide Nation If Supplied With Funds.

San Remo.—The Supreme Council decided that Armenia would be created an independent state. This action was taken because neither the United States nor any other power was willing to accept a mandate over the country.

The comment of those in close relation with the council is that the League of Nations has been rather slightly treated respecting Armenia. The council sent a somewhat vague letter to the league asking it to take the mandate. The league executive at a meeting in Paris replied favorably, but called attention to the fact that it had no funds and no staff, suggesting that the council should authorize an international loan guaranteed by the powers composing the council.

It is understood that if the league had been provided with money it might have arranged with neutral governments to exercise the mandate under supervision of the league. Among the smaller powers so mentioned are Canada, especially, and if Canada would not accept, then Sweden or Spain.

The council leaves Smyrna under the suzerainty of Turkey, but places the city and province under the administration of Greece.

The Turkish treaty has been almost finished by the council. President Nitti gave his opinion of the treaty in the remarks he made to the council, saying: "I am constrained to tell you that this treaty, to my mind, is a more imperfect production than anything the peace conference has done."

"You will have war in Asia Minor, and Italy will not send a single soldier nor pay a single lira," said Signor Nitti later in an interview.

"You have taken from the Turks their sacred city of Adrianople," he said; "You have placed their capital city under foreign control; you have taken from them every port and the larger part of their territory, and the five Turkish delegates whom you will select will sign a treaty which will not have the sanction of the Turkish people or the Turkish parliament."

In the discussions over relations with Russia it is understood the council will not treat the subject as an allied question. It has already been decided that as the allies were not at war with Russia, each ally is free to have such intercourse or non-intercourse as it may deem fit.

ADMIRAL BRITAIN A SUICIDE.

Chief of Staff of Atlantic Fleet Shoots Himself in Cuban Waters.

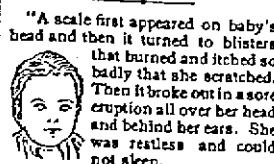
Washington.—Rear Admiral Carlo B. Brittain, chief of staff for Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander of the Atlantic fleet, committed suicide by shooting while on duty with the fleet in Cuban waters.

Admiral Wilson in advising the navy department of Admiral Brittain's death gave no reason for the admiral's act. The body will be brought to the United States on the hospital ship Solace.

Admiral Brittain was born at Pineville, Ky., fifty-three years ago, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1888. During the Spanish-American War he served on the cruisers Newark and Brooklyn and the auxiliary Padger, with the rank of lieutenant. For his services at the battle of San Juan he was awarded the Sampson medal.

ERUPTION OVER
BABY'S HEAD

Burned and Itched Badly.
Lost Rest. Cuticura Heals.



"A scale first appeared on baby's head and then it turned to blisters that burned and itched so badly that she scratched. Then it broke out in a sore eruption all over her head and behind her ears. She was restless and could not sleep."

"I heard of Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I bought them, and after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment, in three weeks' time she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Abbie B. Dennis, 349 Main St., Bangor, Me., June 2, 1919.

Cuticura Toilet Trio—Consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum, promotes and maintains skin purity, skin comfort and skin health, often when all else fails. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Talcum to powder and perfume. Then why not make these gentle, fragrant, and healthy essentials your every-day necessities?

There is Furniture and Furniture

Some furniture simply fills up the vacant spaces and never makes a home look attractive. It is furniture of course but where is the satisfaction in putting your hard earned dollars into furniture of this sort. You should buy furniture not to fill up the rooms, but to furnish them, to make a home you will be proud to live in. That kind doesn't cost any more if you buy it at the right place.

Our Furniture Furnishes

We have been in the home making business all our lives and we use all our years of experience in carefully selecting from the best markets the things that we know will give you lasting satisfaction.

Our Safety is Your Satisfaction

TITUS'

The right kind at the right price.

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

Let's All Unite For
Newport's Might

The Savings Bank of Newport

Thames Street

DEPOSITS

April, 1919	April, 1920	Increase
\$10,911,319.14	\$11,271,205.91	\$359,886.77

LET'S ALL UNITE FOR NEWPORT'S MIGHT

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

are our Nation's economic strength for the future—so it is essential for them to early acquire thrifty habits.

Start right now by starting an account with the Industrial Trust Company.

4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Participation Accounts.

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST
COMPANY

225 THAMES STREET (OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

IF FOR SALE OR TO LEASE

LIST YOUR REAL ESTATE WITH

MARSH

1 BROADWAY

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND AUCTIONEER

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders Promptly Attended to

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods Are Pure Absolutely

HOW MUCH BUSINESS WOULD DEPEND ON FAITH AND CONFIDENCE

The entire social, religious, industrial, commercial and business world is built upon confidence. It is the keystone of the arch, and when that is threatened or lost the entire structure totters, perhaps falls.

In the customary affairs of daily life we live and move on confidence. We are confident that the motorist or the taxi driver will do his duty; confident that the policeman on the corner will protect us; confident that nobody will fall or hurt something out of a 10th-story window upon us. We have faith in others, and without that faith we could not perform our daily tasks. In the religious world the whole structure is faith—faith in the promises given us, faith in our fellow men—and faith is confidence.

In the industrial world the employee has confidence in his fellow employee; the employer has confidence in his superintendents and workmen, and workmen begin their day's work with confidence that their safety is assured and that the engineer and steersman are "on the job."

In the commercial world all business is built on confidence. Credit is confidence; business could not be transacted without confidence in the integrity of others. Experience shows that a very large percentage of the men and women in the business world can be trusted. We always hear of the one who goes wrong, but do not give passing thought to the thousands who go right.

When we view the gigantic structure we call business, with its intricate machinery, its delicate parts, its nice adjustments and its army of employees, we suddenly realize what a tremendous part confidence plays. The machine would stop, business would cease, if confidence fled.

SPREADING GOSPEL IN CHINA

How Missionaries Secured Confidence of the People by Aiding the Silk Industry.

A novel means of spreading the gospel was employed in south China, where an association has been formed for the improvement of the silk industry. The first aim of the association is to rid the country of diseased silkworms—a serious undertaking. The Chinese are naturally suspicious of being duped, and are wary of new methods. This is where the missionary's chance comes in, for the Chinese know the church is there for no other reason than to help them. Accordingly the missionary pastor posts advertisements of the new method, and Rev. E. C. Howe writes that recently he made a trip, carrying with him 120,000 silkworm eggs which had been microscopically examined, and found that he could create an interest in following instructions, where business men could not get a hearing. Those who bought the healthy eggs were so elated over the results that immediate requests came in to the association for more—what the society desired, but could not bring about.

How a Whale Breathes.

An eminent naturalist says concerning the breathing apparatus of the whale: "The whale does not communicate with the mouth; a hole is, as it were, bored right through the back of the head. Engineers would do well to copy the action of the valve of the whale's blow hole; it is a more perfect piece of structure it is impossible to imagine. Day and night, asleep or awake, the whale works its breathing apparatus in such a manner that not a drop of water ever gets down into the lungs. Again, the whale must of necessity, stay a much longer period under water than seals; this alone might possibly drown it, inasmuch as the lungs cannot have access to fresh air. We find that this difficulty has been anticipated and obviated by a peculiar reservoir in the venous system, which reservoir is situated at the back of the lungs."—Los Angeles Times.

How to Utilize Wood Waste.

The utilization of wood waste is one way recommended to cut down the high cost of living. Here are some articles made from sawdust and shingle waste which the New York College of Forestry is exhibiting in its efforts to show how the waste of the sawmill can be utilized to cheapen the cost of living: "Silk" socks, sausage casings, bonograph records, paper milk bottles and tumbler shingles. The "silk" socks like silk and feel like silk, but much cheaper than silk. The sausage casings are made by treating the wood with chemicals that turn it into case, and rolling this into thin films.

How Spider Builds Home.

In the West Indies there is a species called the "trap-door" spider. It constructs its home with human ingenuity. It digs a straight hole in the ground and builds a door over the top. This door is so made that the spider can open and shut it quite easily. It is left open when the tenant is away from home, but when pursued or threatened, the spider retreats to its dwelling and closes the trap-door.

Consistency.

"The you that preach consistency and tell preachers to be consistent—consistency is a virtue, but it is not a religion."—Cecil Kilgobry. "In order to be consistent they ought to turn the base of their head."

WHY Collegiate Gowns Differ in Color and Design

Just before the commencement exercises of one of our universities two graduates were standing apart from the crowd of gowned men who were assembled ready to march. The men in gowns were of all grades of distinction from young bachelors of art to doctors of philosophy.

"What is the significance of all those stripes and colors, anyway?" asked one.

"Really, I don't know," was the reply, "and I have seen them every year for nine years."

If college men do not know what the various gowns and hoods stand for the person who is not college bred is likely to know less, and the increase in number of students in our universities make things academic of wider and wider importance.

University gowns are different in different institutions, but all over the country and indeed all over the English-speaking world certain distinctions hold. Most of these fundamental distinctions may be pointed out as follows:

The ordinary bachelor's gown, the first that the college youth owns, is of undecorated black with pointed sleeves and is usually of serge or some other simple black stuff. The master's gown is like it in that it is plain black, but the sleeves are different, being made with long pendants shaped but unlike tails and hanging from the elbow nearly to the bottom of the gown. It may be made of silk, as also may be the bachelor's gown. It may be worn by a man of long academic standing who has happened to receive no higher degree; but the ordinary youth would not display himself in silk.

Most doctor's gowns, especially in England and Scotland, have hoods which give them distinction and mark in the difference of color one kind of doctorate from another.

Some years ago a commission was formed to establish a regular system in American universities. Their effort was somewhat successful, and this in general is the result of their attempt to codify the different hoods.

The department of faculty of learning is shown by a triad of color round the hood, arms and letters are represented by white, theology by scarlet, law by purple, philosophy by blue, science by gold-yellow, fine arts by brown, music by pink, and medicine by green. In some institutions these colors are displayed in bars across the sleeve. This is true at Harvard, where few of the gowns have hoods.—New York Sun and Herald.

PLEA FOR THE HOME GARDEN

Why Every Citizen Should Grow His Own Vegetables, If It Is at All Possible.

Food prices are high, but food grown in home gardens costs comparatively little more than before prices began to ascend. The additional reason for home gardening in 1920 is put forward by specialists of the United States department of agriculture. They quote a letter from a New York business man. He wrote:

"Food costs today are practically double those of 1914, but the cost to plant and care for a home garden has not increased to any considerable extent. The clerk, salesman or professional man who grows his own vegetables and small fruits reduces the family food bill. More important still, he increases the total food supply of the country. He enters the producing class. To a very appreciable extent the home gardener can solve the high cost of living."

How can the man who never gardened learn to garden? One good way is to write to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, or to his state college of agriculture for a bulletin that describes every step in making a back yard or vacant lot help feed his family.

How Wind Spreads Seeds.

If all the seeds carried about by the wind were to find favorable surroundings and grow to maturity, in a surprisingly short time the earth would be overwhelmed with certain forms of plant life. It has been estimated, for instance, that a single frond of a certain fern carries loose to the wind four thousand million spores. Each spore floats with the slightest breeze, and will produce a whole plant if conditions are favorable. These are enough to cover 2,000,000 acres of land. Few of us realize the productivity of the common mushroom. A thousand acres could be covered by the spores of one single fungus.

Why Birds Should Be Protected.

Human life on this planet is one unending war with the insect world. In this war the birds are our allies. Without their help the insects would win in a very few campaigns. Whenever bird life is diminished a swarm of insect pests arises at once, which all men's sprays and poisons can barely hold in check. Cut the birds off altogether and it is virtually certain that all our protective devices would not save our crops.

When we kill an insect-eating bird—and that includes nine-tenths of all those we know—we are guilty of base folly and base ingratitude.

The Milkweed.

The milkweed is a plant that has a rich longer name than that, but one which would not be nearly as attractive for us to use. It is especially well known in America. In the autumn when the pods have opened and there is a brisk breeze, the wind carries their seeds far and near. Then the downy seeds are seen flying like tiny ships almost everywhere. In search of a homelike growing place, where they may appear in the spring as tall, slender stalks.

WATCH YOUR STEP

Nothing Lost by Keeping in Mind "Safety First."

Government Bulletin Lists Varieties of Accidents in Industries That Might Easily Be Avoided by the Exercise of Care.

Electric signs blink the slogan, "Be Careful," around the big cities. From mother's apron strings to the latest newspaper the voices of safety first call "Be Careful."

Now comes the United States labor department and tells how many ways you can get hurt by falling. There are three kinds of falling: (1) falling from a high place to the level; (2) falling from the level into a place below level; (3) falling while walking or standing on the level.

In the first classification we find all kinds of high places to fall from. In the card indexes of the safety engineers they have records of people falling from benches, boxes, chairs, tables, bridges, dams and docks, cranes, elevators, derricks, hotels—elevated bins, pockets, tanks (falls from but not falls into)—buildings in construction or demolition—doors—ladders, scaffolds, staging—hoilers, engines, machines—poles, trees, roofs, runways, balconies, platforms, gangplanks, stairs and steps, tramways, trestles, windows, walls and wall openings.

Ladders, by the way, are the worst and trickiest of all. More falls from ladders than from any other high spots are recorded. As the safety engineers classify ladder falls: (1) You lift the ground because the ladder broke or a step in the ladder went to pieces under your foot; (2) either you slipped and twisted, or the ladder slipped and twisted; (3) somebody or something knocked you off the ladder; (4) or how it all happened was a mystery.

Getting into Class II, where the fall is from the level into territory not on the level, people fall into excavations, pits, shafts, bins, vats, floor openings, man-holes. If standing or moving on the level you slip or stumble, you get into Class C. A stumble, however, may be caused by fixed objects or loose objects. A sleeping dog or a hunk of pig iron may trip up the feet that do not respectfully elevate.

The number of falling objects that knock people down and get their names into the accident records are collapsing buildings, walls, scaffolds, stagings, chimneys, conveyors, slides, stacked, stored or piled-up material. Also racks, shelves, machines, work benches, temporary floors, trees, ditch and trench cavities, mine and quarry coal, rock and ore.

Experiences with "injuries due to scuffling, larking or horseplay" are noted in the federal labor department bulletin by Commissioner George Kingston of the workmen's compensation board of Ontario, Can. A railway porter wrenched his foot, but was denied compensation because he "was larking with two young ladies" and showing them how silly he was at jumping trains. Claims were allowed "where a Chinaman employed in a factory was the innocent victim of horseplay—blown up by hose; where a man had been teased by another workman suddenly turned in revenge and hit an innocent party; where a man about to punch the true clock was hit from behind by another workman, injured man innocent of any horseplay."

All of which gives us a hunch as to what the electric signs mean blinking late at night and early morning, "Be Careful."

His One Consolation.

One of the best of many good stories in "As a Tide That Is Told," Rev. F. W. Macdonald's book of reminiscences, concerns a theological argument he once overheard between two Scottish cattle drovers.

One belonged to the Free Church of Scotland and the other to the United Presbyterians, known for short as the "U. P.'s."

From belittling, each other's churches (says the author) they descended to personalities, and finally the U. P. man roundly denounced his opponent and all his ancestors, winding up with:

"Your father was a thief, and your mother was a witch."

"Maybe they was," replied the other. "Maybe they was. But they wasn't U. P.'s!"—Pearson's Weekly.

Where He Would Begin.

"I have made up my mind that I should like to devote the remainder of my life to serving my fellow men," said the man of wealth.

"Fine idea," said one of his friends. "I presume you will now start out to help the poor and devote yourself to charitable service."

"No, that isn't my thought exactly. I had an idea I should like to start my public life in the United States senate."

Willing to Learn.

"I see where a college professor advertises for a job that will pay him a living wage."

"Does he say what he can do?"

"No; but he says if somebody will give him a chance he will forget that he studied abroad and get a string of degrees."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Legal Wisdom.

Young Lawyer—If our case fails, what would you suggest?

Old Doctor—If at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again.

Tunis Agricultural State.

The reboyn of Tunis, having its northern or Mediterranean limit in the same latitudinal position as the state of North Carolina and, like North Carolina, supporting an estimated population of 2,000,000 on an area of about 30,000 square miles, is essentially an agricultural country, deriving its wealth from farm and mine.

WOOD'S CONQUEST OF YELLOW FEVER

Conquest of Tropical Plague Due to His Initiative—Father of Cuba's School System.

By JOHN G. HOLME, Author of "The Life of Leonard Wood," VI.

One of the many duties of Leonard Wood as Governor of Cuba was to draw up an electoral code whereby the Cubans might learn to exercise their rights as free citizens in selecting their representatives in the provisional government which functioned during the American occupation. An electoral law modeled largely on our Federal law with the Australian ballot system was promulgated.

The first election resulted in a great triumph for the radicals. Wood made no objections, but the Cubans soon did. They found out that the radicals, while remarkably plausible talkers and writers, were remarkably poor doers. At the second election only a few radicals were elected and at the third none. In this way Wood allowed the Cubans to work out their own political problems.

Wood's government collected something over \$38,000,000 in public revenues from various sources, out of which all Cuba's running expenses and debts were paid, leaving enough to pay for great public improvements, and when on May 20, 1902, Governor Wood turned the island over to the new Cuban Republic there was more than half a million dollars in the public treasury on which to start national housekeeping.

Appalling Illiteracy.

As previously stated, Wood had opened the first public schools in the island while he was military governor of Santiago. Most of the improvements which he started there became models for the military governors of other cities and provinces to copy. The state of education on the island was appalling. Out of a total population in 1898 of 1,572,515 those possessing "superior education" numbered only a little over 10,000. The number of persons ten years old or over who could read or write was only 433,070. Wood addressed himself to the educational problem with his whole soul in the labor. Inside of six months he had increased the schools from 635 to 3,313. When he left the island more than 3,800 schools had been opened. Wood did not confine himself to primary schools. He established trade and industrial schools. The court and other public records were in a very confused state. Wood applied one of his characteristic common sense measures to correct this evil.

"What this country needs is stenographers and typewriters," he said. Forthwith he established a commercial school in Havana, from which the courts and government as well as private business offices were supplied with young men and women stenographers, typists and filing clerks, who could, and did, keep public and private records clear.

Governor Wood had the University of Havana moved from its old location to its present location on a hill commanding a view of the city and one of the beauty spots of the capital. The university was thoroughly remodeled and equipped with the best laboratory materials available in the United States and Europe.

When Wood took charge there were only 103 post offices in condition to render service in Cuba. When he left there were 305 post offices giving excellent service. He found the telegraph service poor and limited. With the help of the United States Signal Corps the old lines were repaired and new ones laid. He left Cuba with 77 stations and 3,315 miles of lines. Hundreds of miles of streets in the principal Cuban cities were paved and permanent highways were built in the rich agricultural districts.

Wood's Master Stroke.

We now come to the great master stroke of Wood's Cuban administration, the stamping out of yellow fever, the greatest menace of tropical America. Being a doctor, Wood had followed with keen interest the process of the fight against the disease. With few other progressive physicians he became convinced that yellow fever was a germ disease, and when Major Walter Reed with other distinguished physicians called on him for funds and authority to conduct experiments to establish the origin of the disease Wood granted both at once. The result was the conviction of a little mosquito, found to be the carrier of the yellow fever germ. Then came the wholesale execution of the insect, and the tragic story of yellow fever was over.

In eradicating this plague Wood and his assistants conferred a world wide blessing on humanity, while tropical America was made safe for the outside world. This triumph of medical science, moreover, paved the way for the world's greatest engineering feat. The United States could not have constructed the Panama Canal when it did if Wood had not taken the initiative in giving the Reed Medical Commission full authority and the necessary funds to perform the necessary experiments.

Yellow fever was stamped out with dramatic suddenness, and this triumph of medical science immortalized the names of Major Reed and Dr. Carlos J. Finlay, the Cuban doctor, who first advanced the theory that the germ was carried by a mosquito. Wood's campaign for sanitation in Cuba was of slower development.

(To Be Continued.)

MILLIONS SOUGHT IN CHURCH DRIVE

Interchurch World Movement Getting Ready for Big Simultaneous Money Campaign

GOAL IS \$336,777,527; STATE QUOTAS OUT, SOON

"We hope to give out New England quotas for the United Simultaneous Financial Campaign Drive, within a very few days," said Alfred C. Bates, regional director for the New England states, in a statement regarding the campaign budget of \$336,777,527 just made public.



LYMAN L. PIERCE
Director General of the United Simultaneous Financial Campaign of the Interchurch World Movement

The total askings for the country are divided roughly under seven general headings, as follows:—Foreign Missions, \$107,661,453; Home Missions, \$109,949,037; American Education, \$78,537,451; American Religious Education, \$5,931,926; American Hospitals and Homes, \$6,116,465; American Ministerial Pensions and Relief, \$30,510,259; Miscellaneous, \$8,773,927.

The thirty cooperating denominations and the denominational budgets are: Advent Christian Church, \$35,000; Northern Baptist Convention, \$130,533,000; National Baptist Convention, \$10,250,000; General Baptists, \$272,500; Church of the Brethren, \$3,219,595; Brethren Church, \$200,000; Christian Church, \$727,633; Congregational, \$16,508,170; Disciples of Christ, \$12,501,138; Evangelical Association, \$1,394,260; United Brethren church, \$305,933; Society of Friends in America, \$1,532,031; Society of Friends in California, \$40,000; Holiness church, \$50,000; Evangelical Synod of North America, \$1,816,531; Memorial, \$52,000; Methodist Episcopal church, \$34,355,737 (of which \$21,000,000, already has been subscribed in the Centenary Movement); Methodist Protestant church, \$1,745,568; Free Methodist Church of North America, \$6,231,988; African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, \$212,000; Colored Methodist Episcopal church, \$250,000; Reformed Zion Union Apostolic church, \$17,263; Presbyterian church in the United States, \$44,970,000; Presbyterian church in the United States (South), \$7,865,445; Associated Reformed Presbyterian Synod, \$322,264; Reformed Presbyterian church in North America, \$529,472; United Presbyterian church, \$31,977,457; Reformed Church in America, \$2,136,091; Reformed Church in the United States, \$18,916,055; Church of the United Brethren in Christ, \$6,546,662.

NAME LEADERS IN FINANCIAL DRIVE

Personnel for New England's Part in Interchurch Effort Are Announced

DIRECTORS FOR STATES AND STATE DISTRICTS

Boston, March.—Announcement of the executive personnel for New England of the United Simultaneous Financial Campaign, the name under which the Interchurch World Movement of North America in cooperation with thirty denominational bodies and church Forward Movements will make a united appeal to the nation April 25th to May 2 for a fund large enough to carry on the comprehensive constructive program of the church in missionary, educational and home fields, was made public here today by Alfred C. Bates, Regional Director in the New England states for the coming drive. Mr. Bates also announced that the budget that has been adopted by the various cooperating agencies and the Interchurch Board of Review would be given out next Monday, and the state and denominational quotas for New England at an early date.

The directors as appointed by state and district are as follows:—Massachusetts, E. L. Novau, 6 Beacon St., Boston, State Director; District 1, Barchin and Franklin Counties, J. C. Hayes, 20 Pierce St., Greenfield, District Director; District 2, Hampden and Hampshire Counties, W. A. Atkinson, Amherst, District Director; District 3, Worcester County, Don Ivan Patch, 518 Park Building, Worcester, District Director; District 4, Middlesex and Essex Counties, J. E. Lacombe, Bonarville, District Director; District 5, Norfolk, Bristol and Plymouth Counties, M. W. Williams, 6 Beacon St., Boston, District Director; District 6, Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket Counties, L. Lacharity, Quincy, District Director; Maine, W. B. Randall, Portland, State Director; Cumberland County District, S. H. Serber, Director; Androscoggin County District, J. M. Rooney, Director; New Hampshire, N. C. Maynard, Manchester, State Director; Lee Co. Albion, Manchester, District Director; District 2, H. Ellwood, Manchester District Director; Eastern District, Rhode Island and C. B. Brown of Lynn, Mass., with headquarters at Providence, State Director; Connecticut, M. E. Ailing, 234 Pearl Street, Hartford, State Director; Vermont, Raymond McFarland, Middlebury, State Director.

In addition to the above divisions Metropolitan Boston and the cities of Worcester, Lowell and Springfield will have separate organizations with their own directors. These appointments are not yet confirmed.

In preparation for the Campaign state and county conferences for Interchurch and Denominational Directors one day will be devoted to intensive training for the drive.

The United Simultaneous Financial Campaign will be based on careful surveys made by the Interchurch World Movement which disclose the unfinished tasks of the church and seek to relate the great denominational movements to their fair share of the responsibility for completing the work. The money it is hoped to raise during the intensive drive will make possible world wide expansion of Christianity. The period designated will open with a universal period of prayer, Sunday, April 25th when church goes and Christians the country over will be asked to unite at a given hour in a five minute prayer—not only for the financial success of the campaign, but that the money given shall be conserved.

THE CHURCH CALLS AMERICA

By
Lyman L. Pierce, Director-General, United Simultaneous Campaign—Interchurch World Movement.

The task of the Church is the task of all mankind, and so through the United Simultaneous Financial Campaign 152 boards of various kinds, representing these thirty-one denominations make their appeal to the whole nation.

There will be no shirking of their responsibility on the part of these churches. They are organized most thoroughly to secure from their constituencies the immense funds which Church people themselves stand ready to give. These thirty-one denominational campaigns will be conducted simultaneously from April 25th to May 2nd, each following its own denominational channels and having full freedom of action. In addition, the campaign will be a United campaign as well.

The raising of the \$336,777,000 will be equitably and justly distributed among the states. Each state will make quotas on the same fair basis to each county. The county will make quotas to the communities and the communities will raise the funds through an organization made up of a number of divisions. Each local church will maintain its identity and be a unit in its Denominational Division. There will also be the Citizens Division which will seek to secure its just share from the community at large.

All recall the wonderful demonstration of community solidarity which resulted from the great war campaigns—Liberty Loan, Savings Stamps, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and United War Work. In these big drives there were divisions of workers representing all the interests of the community. All sang the national songs, listened to stirring patriotic eloquence. All were united in a supreme effort to win the war.

The United Simultaneous Financial Campaign will be a demonstration of the solidarity of the Church. It will also be a demonstration of the interest of the citizens of the community in this program which has so clearly demonstrated the foresight and statesmanship of the Church. Never again can the charge be made that the Church is shortsighted. Never again can the criticism be made that the Church is afraid to face the task.

The Church is now the one agency which has had clearness of vision, courage and penetration to learn its needs, to face the facts and to prepare to carry out the task. The Church calls upon America to stand back of it in meeting its clearly-defined, unfinished task.

THE SUNFLOWER IN RUSSIA.

Sunflower cultivation has become an industry in southern Russia, where the people have found the seeds a substitute for cotton in making oil. The Russian eats the kernel. An acre of sunflowers yields about 60 bushels of seeds, and these in turn yield more than 50 gallons of oil.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Invertin Ratio.
Jed Tinkles has noticed that as the contents of a package grow smaller the bragging on the label gets bigger.

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST

302 THAMES STREET
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

WATER

ALL PERSONS desiring of having water introduced into their residence or place of business should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near Thames.

CHARGE: Four from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.

NEW CURE FOR DRUG ADDICTS

Twilight Sleep Used by California Physician With Marked Success.

MANY DOPE FIENDS CURED

Method Includes Two Processes; First, Patient Is Given Anesthetic, Then Cure Is Completed by Suggestion.

Oakland, Cal.—"Twilight sleep" is being acclaimed a cure for the drug habit.

This new clinical discovery, hitherto resorted to only in obstetric cases, is being used on hundreds of drug addicts by Dr. John Scott Barker, head of a sanitarium here, with results that are attracting attention from the medical profession all over America.

So remarkable has been his success that the city administration at Oakland has opened for him a clinic in the city hall where the poorer victims may get free treatment. In this clinic so far he has treated twenty-two cases—eleven men and four women. Only one has relapsed.

Rees Two Aspects.

"The drug habit is both physical and mental and must be treated from both aspects," said Doctor Barker. "The physical method is like a surgical operation. The bodily processes which have been functioning only under stimuli must be set back in their normal channels. Then the habit which is a mental thing must be changed by suggestions to the will. The latter can be done by hypnosis or any constructive means that effect in the patient's will to stay cured."

Doctor Barker's method therefore includes two processes—the first a purely physical one, in which the addict is placed in a state of coma or twilight sleep with scopolamine for two or three days. The drug habit, says Doctor Barker, is like a rattlesnake bite and produces a toxic condition. The sudden removal of the use of drugs causes such intense suffering that it would break down the patient's will, or even mind, if he were not relieved by an anesthetic.

The second stage of treatment begins when the patient comes out of the coma. While he is still relapsed, and his mind like a clean blackboard, Doctor Barker, by the use of hypnosis, builds up a belief in the patient's mind that he is through with the drug for good.

Along with these suggestive therapeutics he carries on a program of body building—including diet, baths, exercise, massage and occupational diversion.

Situation Is Acute.

"The 'dope' problem is getting acute," said Doctor Barker.

"On the one hand the dry law has increased the use of drugs. On the other the high cost of living has given the illicit traders in narcotics a chance to prosper. The result is that only two classes can afford drugs—the rich and the criminal class.

"The former can afford to pay \$150 an ounce for heroin or \$100 an ounce for cocaine and morphine. The latter commit crimes to get the drugs. An alarming number of crimes are reported by persons driven desperate by the craving for 'dope'.

"The big majority of my patients are well-to-do. One was a New York broker, who spent \$20,000 for drugs in three years. Another is a Los Angeles cafe owner, who has been spending \$150 a month for four years. It is said there are 20,000 addicts in San Francisco, and this general average runs through every large city."

'MAN, I'VE COLD,' SAYS CORPSE

Gravely Remark Nearly Depopulates Undertaking Shop in Dallas.

Dallas, Tex.—It was shortly after midnight. The body of a negro, packed out on a slab preparatory to embalming, slowly raised to sitting position.

Then "it" said:
"Man, I've cold. Give me mah clothes."

One minute later the city emergency hospital got this call from the undertaking establishment:

"Send the ambulance over here. There's a dead man come to life, and I can't get here quick, all my help will be gone."

The ambulance surgeon found that the dead, forty-eight years old, professional dead of influenza and taken to the undertaking establishment for preparations, had "come to life" by reclining on a marble slab for three hours.

BRANDS AND STANDARDS TEND TO DEVELOP BETTER FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARKETS



Inspecting Butter Preparatory to Shipping It to a Foreign Market. Other Things Being Equal, Inspected Products Are Counted More Desirable Than Those Not Inspected.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There may be nothing in a name, but there is a lot in a brand, especially in the export trade. Practically all export business of food products is handled on a basis of branded goods. To a much greater extent than the American producer realizes foreign buyers make use of brands in purchasing products by cable, and importers in foreign lands depend upon brands in judging the quality of the products they handle.

There are three ways of buying goods for export. One way is by the use of samples of standard products, another by orders, often cable, giving instructions to agents to buy specified quantities of certain branded products; the third method, by far the least used, is for an importer to visit foreign countries in person and select products wanted.

Advantages of Brands. In the United States the use of standard and of many copyrighted brands on domestic products has helped sell goods of various kinds and trade-marked goods of quality have enjoyed wider distribution than non-standard, unbranded products. Many concerns that have not developed any export business own copyrighted trademarks on products sold in home markets which they value among the chief assets of their business.

Of course it is not enough merely to use brands, but their use today is coming more and more to be backed up by quality in the goods so labeled. Especially is this true where products are widely advertised. There are some commodities for which a brand is in itself an advertisement and when this brand becomes known among buyers as a guaranty of quality or grade, it serves to expedite the sale of the product.

Take butter, for example, of which the United States exported over \$50,000,000 pounds during the first ten months of 1919. A large amount of American butter is shipped without inspection or grading; it is not handled so that foreign buyers know what they are receiving and as a result it does not sell as well in foreign markets as butter from countries where inspection and branding are practiced. Investigators in the dairy marketing division of the federal bureau of markets has found that unbranded butter from the United States, while selling freely during the present scarcity of butter in other countries, is not likely to retain a hold on foreign buyers after other countries resume exportation. In this fact is an important lesson not only for dairy interests but other producers desirous of expanding their trade abroad. Creamery men cannot expect to develop a foreign market for their products unless they establish reputations for their goods just as manufacturers in other lines have done—and standards or brands are a great aid in such business development.

Building a Foreign Trade.

Before the war Denmark was a large factor in the international trade in butter. She has been famous for her dairy products for years, not only on the continent, but in South America, where even in out-of-the-way corners of the tropics travelers found the only butter available came in cans with a Danish label. New Zealand has built up a trade with Europe in butter through a government inspection service, and butter must measure up to certain standards before the inspectors will place their stamp upon it.

Inspection Service.

This idea of inspected and branded butter is not new in the United States, for the federal department of agriculture has been inspecting interstate and canal zone shipments of butter for some time. This inspection, however, is not compulsory, and has not as yet been applied to export trade to any great extent. Recently a large purchase of butter for export was inspected by a United States government inspector at the request of the purchaser who bought the butter subject to inspection. This is said to be the first time that inspection by any government has been asked for on a large amount of butter for export. Exporters in the United States who ship to Central America usually use brands on their butter and have developed some trade there in recent months.

If the United States is to keep its present export trade in dairy products and not suffer from possible competition in home markets, it is necessary to pay more attention to the quality of its products and make fuller use of brands and scores in handling its butter production. What applies to dairy products applies to many other lines as well.

SMALL HOUSES BEST FOR CHICKEN FLOCK

Size of Building Should Be Governed by Number of Hens.

Smaller Breeds Being More Active and Restless Require About as Much Space as Larger Ones—Make Structure Square.

The size of the hen house should be governed by the size of the flock. From 40 to 50 seems to be about as many birds as are safe to keep together. With flocks of this size from four to five square feet of floor space should be allowed to each bird. This will suffice in most cases where careful attention is given to cleanliness and ventilation. If the fowls are kept in smaller flocks more floor space to a bird will be needed.

In sections where the climate is so mild that it is unnecessary to keep fowls confined, except for a few days at a time, less space to a bird should be sufficient. The smaller breeds, being more active and restless, require about as much room as the larger breeds.

For the greater amount of floor space for the least cost a building should be square. Other things being equal, the nearer square a house is the less lumber it will take according to poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture. However, it is sometimes out of the question to build a large house square. A building should not be so wide that the sun cannot reach the back of the house, otherwise it will be damp. Fourteen feet is convenient width. Build the house as low as possible without danger of attendants bumping their heads against the ceiling, for the low house is more easily warmed than a high one.

POOR HATCHES ARE COMMON

Condition of Eggs Previous to Hatching Is More Apt Than Incubation to Be Cause.

Poor hatches are common with poultrymen, but what causes them is a much discussed question. The answer depends on a great variety of circumstances. The condition of the eggs previous to hatching is more apt than the incubation to be the cause, although the incubation in either case may influence the same results, says the United States department of agriculture. When eggs fail to hatch, first see whether the breeding stock is kept under conditions which tend to produce strong, fertile germs in the eggs; next, whether the eggs have been handled properly before incubation; and lastly, whether the conditions were right during incubation.

When an incubator is used a daily temperature record should be kept of each machine. The operator can then compare the temperature at which the machines have been maintained. This may prove of value in the future, especially if the brooder records can be checked back against those of the incubator.

Hard to Combat.

A scientist said in a discussion of an anti-tuberculosis campaign: "Ignorance—ignorance of hygiene—is our worst foe, and ignorance is very hard to combat."

"I am reminded of a story about a scientist who once came upon an old flint-cutter digging flints from chalk. The scientist, remembering a superstition prevalent among flint-cutters, said:

"'Do you think flints grow?'
"'I don't think nothin' about it, sir,' said the old man. 'I know they grow.'"
"Well," said the scientist, 'take a flint home, put it on your mantelpiece, and see how much it grows in a year.'"
"'All right, sir,' said the flint-cutter; 'and you do the same with a potato, and see how much it grows.'"

Service.

The man wished to spit, but it was a pay-as-you-enter car and he was out of luck. He rang the bell, got up and went to the door of the car. At the next corner the car stopped. The motorman opened the door for the man to get out, but he just spit and returned to his seat.

All the passengers heard the motorman say: "And still some people have got the nerve to spit on the land of service we put out"—Indianapolis Star.

Americanism

By LEONARD WOOD

We shall teach that this heritage of ours has been confided from generation to generation to the patriotic keeping and loving care of true Americanism, and that this alone can preserve it.—Grover Cleveland: Speech before the New England society, Brooklyn, December 21, 1891.

WHEN Grover Cleveland, a great Democratic president of the United States, uttered these words, he gave a promise for the present and for the future. He said "We shall teach." He did teach and he continued to teach the Americanism in which he was so fervid a believer. Since his day it has been taught, and under Providence Americanism will continue to teach it until the end of time.

The Americanism upon which Cleveland was dwelling was that and is that which was confided, as he puts it, as a heritage from the American generations of the past into the generation of the present in which he lived. Cleveland knew, as all reading and thinking men knew and know, that the heritage of true liberty, which is the heritage of true Americanism, came down from the Fathers, and that in its essence it was the same in the speaker's day that it was in the day when it first found voice. It is the same today.

Americanism has been given into the patriotic keeping and loving care of the people. Cleveland puts this in another way, but it means the same thing. He speaks of the heritage having been committed into the keeping of true Americanism, therefore it is that true Americanism is in the keeping of itself and of its fellowship of believers. A good many other isms have been called by unthinking men Americanisms. Men's thoughts on what constitute true Americanism may differ, but in the end they come together in the one thought, that the essential Americanism is that which keeps this country what the Fathers intended it to be—a place of law, order and liberty.

The necessity for teaching that this heritage of liberty of ours has been confided to us from generation to generation and that it is as precious now as ever, seemingly, is sharper today than it has been in many years. There have been times before this when some men despised of liberty. There are always hopeless ones among us. It is those who know the pricelessness of the heritage which has come down to us, and who know that men of understanding will not throw it away, who always are ready to enter into the field to combat the doctrines of either those who would give way simply because they despair or those whose desire and intention is to destroy it.

Americanism

By LEONARD WOOD

It is all right and inevitable that we should divide on party lines, but we to us if we are not Americans first and party men second.—Theodore Roosevelt: Speech September 2, 1902.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT believed that when the nation's life was at stake Americanism should know no party except the one which the word implies, a gathering into one party of all men when matters vital to the country are at issue.

The strength of Roosevelt's words shows how solemnly he regarded the obligation of every citizen of the United States to be first an American and something else afterward. In times of great national peril party lines almost entirely disappear, as in the war when the Republicans supported the administration almost without question. If the day should come when they do not, the beginning of the end is not far off.

Seemingly it is so obvious a thing that considerations of country should rise superior to those of party that it may seem almost useless to stress the point. It is necessary, however, to do so today because there are groups in this country which, while they may call themselves political parties, are not truly such. Men recently, not in great numbers, it is true, but in large enough groups to cause some apprehension, have been advocating theories which if turned into actual conditions would put a false idealism above country.

It is the endeavor of these men to paint on the canvas a picture alluringly beautiful, but which is a picture only. Roughly speaking, it represents every man as the follower of his own inclinations and desires without regard to the welfare of the members of the community as a body. It is a picture of government without a government—a free-to-do-as-you-will sort of portrayal which can appeal only to the passions of men.

When these pointers turn preachers and urge that their false ideas be accepted, it might seem perhaps that they would be dangerous only to the unthinking. The trouble is, however, that many of them buttress their pleas with arguments which seemingly have weight. It is for the state-minded to offer with plain statements of fact the attempts of the enemies of good government to destroy existing institutions.

Given the Leavings.

At the close of formal dinners in Japan the guests are presented with any meat they may have failed to eat. However great or small the quantity they may have left, it is carefully wrapped up, and they are expected to take it home.—Brooklyn Eagle.

GAY TOGGERY AT DANCES IN PARIS

Wealth of Beautiful Color Is Expressed in Clothes of the Richly Attired Women.

JABOT DRESSES IN EVIDENCE

Outfit Is Striking for Afternoon Wear; Almost Gaudy Silks Combined in Wonderful Way With Other Material.

The popularity of the dancant and the revival of the tango in Paris have had a remarkable influence on dress, writes a French fashion correspondent. The smart places where people gather for afternoon dancing have become centers of fashion. There are those who do not go to dance but simply to study the clothes, not only for the styles themselves, but for the wealth of beautiful color that is expressed in many of them, for this dancing craze has been the means of introducing unusual colorings of Spanish origin into our clothes.

Jabot dresses are still a very strong feature in Paris fashions; one sees an endless number of them at afternoon dances. The jabot skirt, when topped by a simple little bodice, makes a remarkably pretty afternoon dress. In fact, nothing could be more attractive than such a model when developed in a soft, clinging fabric. But all have not these modest corsages. There are extreme ones having sleeveless bodices almost as décolleté as an evening gown.

One worn recently at a tea dance in Paris, too extreme to be worn by American women, was an afternoon dress, would make a charming informal dinner frock. The original is developed in black satin and silver lace, the lace forming the jabot cascading down the sides of the draped skirt. A straight piece of the lace goes about the figure to make an under portion for the surplus bodice of black satin.

Old Favorites in New Patterns. A great many beautiful new fabrics have large designs printed in bright colors. The fashion for having frocks made to match gait linings, which prevailed during the past winter, no doubt had a great deal to do with the development and elaboration of silks which we have been wont to employ as linings for wraps only. Many old favorites have returned to us in new



Sleeveless dress worn recently at an afternoon tea dance in Paris. It is developed in black satin, the skirt having a jabot drapery of lace.

gules as a result of the extensive use of these silks. Chiffon is one that has followed the lead of gay patterned silks.

To read of a chiffon frock in which the material printed in a large design of two colors is combined with chiffon in two solid tones might give you the impression of a decidedly bizarre gown, but one has been developed in just this way and the result obtained by such a combination is simple and quaint.

The marriage, as the French say, of two colors, navy blue and white, is wonderfully worked out in this design. There is just enough of the deep blue in the upper part of the skirt to accentuate this note without making the dress dark. Where the printed fabric, which is white with a large blue design, joins the plain one, lace entre-deux is used for outlining the edges of the points and the oblique ends of the panels.

Chiffon Finds Fountain of Youth.

The straight line figure is preserved through the draped blouse, which is made entirely of the printed chiffon and has a fichu collar of pure white chiffon, also elaborated with the entre-deux. This dress is quite as charming when developed in emerald green and white or rose and white.

In days gone by the thought of printed chiffon as suitable only for elderly ladies' afternoon dresses; probably because this fabric was made in subdued colors and rather prosy designs. But this making of chiffon in big pat-

terns and brilliant shades has given it a new lease of life, so that now printed chiffons are quite the rage.

Jenny, whose models, while always beautiful, never were lovelier than they are this spring, uses quantities of printed chiffons combined with plain materials. In one instance she unites bright red foulard with chiff-



Afternoon dress of printed blue and white chiffon combined with solid blue and having a fichu of pure white. Real lace entre-deux is used.

fon having a large black and white pattern.

This dress has a long-waisted blouse joined to a tunic skirt with entre-deux, very much after the manner of the model just described, a point of difference, however, lying in the fact that the blouse, which is of the chiffon, is cut in a pointed design and applied to the foulard skirt. By using a long smock blouse Mme. Jenny cleverly gives the effect of a chemise dress.

Loveller Dresses Than Ever Before.

There is a large rolling collar of the red silk draped about a rather low-cut neck on the chiffon blouse. It is really wonderful the way these very bright—almost gaudy—silks are being combined with figured or plain silks as well as chiffons and made into dresses lovelier than any we have ever had.

Even serge dresses have become frivolous to be in keeping with the gay dresses seen at the fashionable tea dances. While these dresses have for a long time been somewhat enlivened by embroideries and trimmings of colored leather, the introduction of lingerie effects into them is something which we have not seen for many a season.

The woman who liked above everything else in her dress effects that were becoming and feminine regretted the passing of the always flattering lingerie collar. Many said, when it became the mode to wear dresses with severe necklines, quite unadorned except for the occasional use of embroidered bunnies or a bit of dark fur, that women would not adopt a fashion so lacking in flattering aids to beauty. But that most women are willing to follow the prevailing fashions is attested by the fact that lingerie collars were nowhere seen in assemblages of women who made any pretension to being smartly dressed. Their absence was a comparatively brief one, however, for now lingerie effects have returned.

One of the simplest of the new serge frocks, which has white organdie as its trimming, was seen at an afternoon dance. The color of the cloth was very dark blue and displayed to excellent advantage the duted organdie trimming which took the form of a flaring Melicé collar that continued down the front of the dress to the waistline in the form of a vest.

Box Coats, One-Piece Dresses.

Box coats are not confined to regulation suits. At the Maison Worth, as well as at other great Paris houses, the box coat has been incorporated into the idea of a three-piece suit—that is to say, the one-piece dress has a straight box coat to be worn over it. Instead of having a contrasting vest there are open in the front to reveal the full length of the frock. Ever so many of these coats which match frocks have high, straight collars buttoning closely about the neck. These are unusual on loose coats that do not close at the front.

Every woman who loves simplicity and comfort in dress will be delighted to know that the best houses are still featuring the straight-line frock. A typical Parisian model is made of white tussah silk almost on the lines of a coat dress with the one side fastening. This closing shows a blinding of black satin, which continues in a straight line to form a finish for the high, class-fitting collar. The skirt portion is cut at the front to show the straight-line design.

Medal for a Heroine

Greenville, Ky.—Katie Bell Walton, aged thirteen, has been awarded a hero medal for preventing the escape of a gang of prisoners who attacked her grandfather, Simon Miller, jailer. She ran for help and the delivery was frustrated.

Hogs as Government Aids.

Lexington, Ky.—Five moonshiners were marked by officers working here and in each instance help furnished on each case the hogs. No arrests were made, but the hogs are being used to tip on the shiners.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Historical and Genealogical Notes and Queries

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1920

NOTES

Extracts from Early Recollections of Newport, by George G. Channing

Public Religious Meetings of "Friends"

The most noted assembly was held at the spring "yearly meeting." During my boyhood, no season was more earnestly looked for, by old and young, than this convention; embracing all New England, and delegates from other similar associations, at home and abroad. According to tradition, rain was always expected about this time: I will not vouch for the fulfillment of the prediction, nor for a similar anticipation when the basket vender made his appearance. I was never able to trace back, in any of the Rhode Island legends, why Quaker gatherings and basket vending had anything to do with the falling of rain; but my ears could not have deceived me, when at the appearance of the neat slate or drab colored bonnet and at the cry of "baskets," I heard "Look out for rain." So much for an episode which may have tired the reader and yet I may appeal to a sober fact, that very many pleasant books, not mine, however, are made up of inconsequential fancies. I deal in facts and not in fancies, and will go on with my account of "Friends' meetings."

The meeting began on First day, Sunday, at Portsmouth, on the Island, and at the adjournment, to assemble for business on Second day, Monday, at Newport, and continued from day to day, until the close of the following First day (Sunday) afternoon. During the previous week, the town was filled with "Friends," clothed in their peculiar garb, exquisitely neat, and of the subdued colors which contrasted so strikingly with the showy dress of the world's people. It was pleasant, however, to see the readiness with which every house was thrown open for the hospitable entertainment of "Friends' strangers, sometimes drawn together from all quarters, and even from distant continents, for communion and sympathy. Nothing excited my notice so much as the caps worn by the stout women and lovely girls. I had often heard of sheer muslin, but when seen in stomachers and caps, faultless in whiteness and polish, the impression of the beauty and the fitness of that material as worn by the guests in my mother's family has never been effaced from my memory.

At the final Sunday afternoon meeting, which was held at a later hour than usual for the accommodation of outsiders from other churches, the gathering was immense. At one of these anniversaries, the public were permitted to hear addresses from two young women, one of them recently from England, both very handsome and wonderfully eloquent.

The English devotee, Ann Alexander, held the throng in breathless attention. The silence during her address was so profound as to be "felt," and when disturbed for a moment by the emphatic elevation of the speaker's voice, it only became intensified from fear of losing an after-word.

Customs

Every community is noted for idiosyncrasies, usages, customs, which constitute no mean items in the collection of its history. First, foot-stoves were in constant requisition, when I was a boy, by women, at home and at church. Parlor fires were not kindled until a certain period designated by R. B. Thomas's Almanac had arrived. When the equinoctial gale came unseasonably, the keeping-room, as it was called, was deserted, and the kitchen fireplace became the resort of both old and young. A piece of furniture called a settle, with its high back and of semicircular shape, was a highly esteemed seat at such times; and, when the coals were glowing of an early autumnal evening, the old sepulchral chimney, with its cosy corners, was hailed as a godsend. Second, twice a year, a noted cheap shoe-maker, from Bristol, visited Newport, to obtain the length of the feet of every boy and girl; the width and slimmest or fullness of the instep, were never considered. Two or three pairs of shoes had to answer for the year. Boots were a great luxury; they were of the "Sawari" pattern, of a length but a little below the knee, sometimes surrounded by a yellow or buff-colored top, or black silk tassel. India rubber shoes and boots were unknown. The toes of boots and shoes were sharp pointed and the heels very high.

Boys wore deep ruffled shirts, the ruffles falling half-way down the back. Young men wore "small clothes" and knee-lacings. Ladies wore high-top combs and hair in huge puffs on each side of the head. Shoulder-straps were common; but the elastic suspender was reserved for modern times. Small double-case silver watches, of the most ordinary make, there were; and now and then, at the present day in an old-fashioned family, might be found one of those nondescript timekeepers which were generally within half an hour of the true time. Gold watches for show were displayed on great occasions. Warming-pans were used in cases of sickness, and by stealth at other times when the thermometer ranged in the neighborhood of zero. Muffs of fur were rare indeed. Some of black silk quilted with cotton wool, might frequently be seen. Socks and stockings were of domestic growth. Boys might be seen with bare feet in summer, excepting Sundays, when the best gear was aired. Stiff, plaited ruffs, of the "Elizabethan" age, were often deemed ornamental on the necks of the fair. Trousers, and not pantaloons, was the name given to that portion of male dress covering the lower limbs. There were no separate shirt collars, neckties, or "dickies" some fifty years ago. The collar of the shirt, when starched, stood up nearly to the ears, and was inclosed by what was called either a cravat or stock or neckcloth or "padding." Young men wore ruffled shirt bosoms. The boys' inner garment was surmounted by a very wide collar and ruffle. Bosom-pins of various patterns were common. I had presented to me by a cousin a pair with cornelian heads, united by a gold chain, which I still own. It obtained for me

at that juvenile period some notice. Oh, the simplicity of that age, when a thin gold ear-clip and a string of gold beads constituted the beginning and the end of female finery! It was not thought necessary to have the streets of Newport furnished with sidewalks. The custom prevailed of walking in their midway. Thames street was rendered very disagreeable by permission given to agreeable wharves to place, at their several openings, posts, in order, as it was averred, to prevent houses and stores so situated from being injured by the passage of carts and trucks by them. For many, many years, this liberty assumed the semblance of a right; and it was not until very many persons were injured on dark nights by falling against these obstructions, that measures were proposed for their removal. By and by, a scheme was suggested by a young man, a school-fellow of mine, for ridding the town of the nuisance. It was carried out in the manner following, viz: On one blustering dark night, when windows and window blinds were shaking, and when every light in the stores and houses were extinguished, a youthful band of reformers, with saws in hand, proceeded to cut down these offenders. The work went bravely on until the day dawned, when only one of the posts remained. Our leader, a notorious wag, thinking it best to perpetrate a joke, took from his pocket a lump of chalk and wrote on the lone upright intruder, the words: "Post-pounded."

QUERIES.

10493. DYER—Can someone give the dates of Betsey E. Dyer who married Jeremy Rous of Coventry, R. I., about the year 1800. It is said that she is a direct descendant of Mary Dyer the Quaker.—H. O. A.

10497. BANNISTER—Mary Bannister of Newport and John Wing of Sandwich were married in the Friends' Church at Newport, Oct. 6, 1715. Who was Mary Bannister?

10498. CORNELL—Janie Cornell, born March 11, 1811, lived in Ballston, Glenn's Falls and Saratoga, N. Y. She moved to Providence, R. I., and died there October 5, 1892. She married Henry Woodward and had: George, Henry, Susan and Jane. She had a sister, Henrietta G. Cornell. I would like to learn her ancestry.—J. C.

NEWPORT ARTILLERY

The annual meeting of the Newport Artillery Company was held on Tuesday evening, when officers were elected and other business transacted. Colonel William MacLeod, the commanding officer, said that he looked for a re-awakening of interest in military matters by the men who served in the World's War, and it was voted to take steps to invite back into the Company the men who were forced to resign during the war on account of holding government positions.

The new officers of the Company are as follows:

Colonel—William MacLeod.
Lieut. Colonel—William Knowe.
Major—William E. Braley.
Captain—William M. Thompson.
Adjutant with the rank of Captain—Rexford A. Nash.
Quartermaster with the rank of Lieutenant—Horace S. Brown.
Paymaster, with the rank of Lieutenant—Charles T. Bliss.
Surgeon with the rank of Major—William A. Sherman.
Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant—Clarence A. Peabody.
Inspector of Rifle Practice with the rank of Lieutenant—Howard R. Peckham.
Chaplain with the rank of Lieutenant—Stanley C. Hughes.
Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Lieutenant—Douglas P. A. Jacoby.
Assistant Paymaster with the rank of Lieutenant—James S. Groff.
First Sergeant—Albert Manchester.
Second Sergeant—George H. Hammett.
Third Sergeant—George Koschny.
Fourth Sergeant—Dalton E. Y. Cookinham.
Fifth Sergeant—George A. Henderson.
Entertainment Committee—William E. Braley, Rexford A. Nash, Albert Manchester, George A. Henderson, Edward O. King.
Sick Committee—Stanley C. Hughes, Rexford A. Nash, Horace S. Brown, George S. Kirby, George S. Kirby, Daniel A. Peckham.
Nominating Committee—William E. Braley, Albert Manchester, George W. Ritchie, William M. Thompson.
Auditing Committee—Rexford A. Nash, Albert Manchester, Harold B. Durfee.

WIND AND TEMPERAMENT

March has always been called the windy month. The transition from winter to summer seems to start the air currents all through the spring. Wind has a different effect upon different temperaments. Nervous and irritable people feel irritated and bewildered by it. Young and strong folks rather like the wind. They enjoy the sense of life and motion and are stimulated by the tonic quality of the atmosphere.

One should get used to blowy days, and not mind the frolicsome tricks of the spring air sprite. If people would wear hats and caps that would cling to the head, instead of topheavy structures that need to be pinned or nailed on, they would enjoy the stimulus of a day of atmospheric vigor and activity.

HOOVER LAST

After thirty-five states had ratified equal suffrage amendment, with only one more state needed, Herbert Hoover announced his advocacy of equal rights for women. He was about as slow getting on the equal-suffrage band wagon as he was getting on the vehicle carrying defenders of American independence. Give Hoover time enough and he will catch up with the world on everything.

REDUCING THE TAXES

The enormous cost of the government at the present time, its failure to come back to anything approaching a pre-war basis, is the subject of daily and anxious comment among taxpayers and consumers. Democratic leaders and newspapers, anxious to avoid responsibility, seek to make the Republican Congress the goat. It has been in session a year, they say, and has done nothing to reduce taxes.

But just what would Congress gain if it did reduce the taxes at this session? The man who is heavily burdened with debt, does not get any nearer to solvency merely by reducing payments on his bills. The best thing he can do is to pay up as fast as he can.

The entire cost of the war has not yet been financed. It will probably be necessary, in order to satisfy the sentiment of the country, to appropriate a billion or more as further compensation to the service men. With all this necessity for cash, nothing would be gained by cutting down the government's income now.

The thing to do is to cut down expenses. When the United States entered the war, the government employees at Washington numbered 37,000. At the time the armistice was signed there were 117,000. And up to a few weeks ago there were over 100,000. The departments soon determined to hang on to their war hants.

Congress is working on the appropriation bills as fast as it can, and will soon have them passed, with the appropriations drastically reduced. This will cut down the cost of the departments with the new fiscal year beginning July 1. Had the Democratic administration possessed business sense, it would have had government work well down to a pre-war basis long before this. This multitude of surplus workers is needed in the industries to assist production, instead of dawdling in Washington as a burden on the taxpayers.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS

In the earliest days of history, disputes between individuals were settled by force. The party that was the best fighter, or had the best weapons, had his way. Might was right.

Such methods of settling disputes were discovered to be contrary to the public interest. Right was trampled upon by wrong and there was no justice. As a result, laws were made requiring individuals to submit their disputes to courts. Justice was not always done. Often these courts made blundering decisions. But it was recognized that on the whole suffering and wrong was prevented.

This principle should apply also to differences between groups of people such as are involved in the ordinary labor trouble. Strikes are essentially warfare. The results do not secure justice. Many unjust claims have been won in this way, and many just claims have failed because the employer proved the stronger.

If such methods of violence affected only employer and employee, they might be tolerated. But they affect the whole public, they stop production of the necessities of life, upset business, and even threaten life itself. If the nation has a right to protect itself from any peril, it has a right to protect itself from this.

A very interesting experiment is under way in Kansas, in its new industrial court, for adjudicating such disputes affecting public safety. This is applying to industry the old principle, that disputants should submit quarrels to impartial authority. Those who do not wish to do this, should go into some line of business the stoppage of which will not threaten public safety. Many progressive employers will welcome such relief from industrial war, and many workers will be glad to have a public authority lay down the law to see that they get a square deal.

This is May Day. A number of industrial and anarchistic demonstrations have been planned all over the world.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Newport, Se.

Newport, April 24, A. D. 1920. WHEREAS MARY A. GORMAN, of the City of Newport in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Mary A. Gorman and Edward Gorman, now in parts to the said Mary A. Gorman, unknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered;

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Edward Gorman of the pendency of said petition and that he shall appear if he shall see fit, at the Superior Court to be holden at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the first Monday of June A. D. 1920, then and there to respond to said petition.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Newport, Se.

Newport, April 24, A. D. 1920. WHEREAS NELLIE L. BERRY, of the City of Newport in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Nellie L. Berry and George W. Berry, now in parts to the said Nellie L. Berry, unknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered;

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said George W. Berry of the pendency of said petition and that he shall appear if he shall see fit, at the Superior Court to be holden at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1920, then and there to respond to said petition.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Se. Sheriff's Office, Newport, R. I., February 11, A. D. 1920. BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 8517 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the eleventh day of February, A. D. 1920, and returnable to said Court May 11th A. D. 1920, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the third day of February, A. D. 1920, in favor of John T. Brice and Maurice F. McLaughlin, doing business as the P. J. Garrettton Co. of said Newport, plaintiff, and against William C. Anthony, alias John Doe, of Newport, in said County, defendant, I have this day at 10 minutes past 11 o'clock, A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, William C. Anthony, alias, had at the time of this levy, and to a certain lot or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Westerly 185 feet on Congressial avenue; Easterly 185 feet on land now of Van Allen and Baldwin; Northernly 120 feet on land of Van Allen, and Southernly on land of Camp, and containing 25,216 square feet of land, more or less, and being the same premises known as lot 3 on Plat 37 on the Tax Assessor's plan of the City of Newport, be all of the said measurements more or less, or however altered the same may be bounded or described.

AND Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1920, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, April 21st, 1920. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of MARY M. ONCHER, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

SILVESTER FERRARIS.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, May 1st, 1920. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of MARY M. ONCHER, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

CHARLES ONCHER.

NOTICE

TOWN OF NEW SHOREHAM

OFFICE OF TAX COLLECTOR

Notice is hereby given that all taxes due this town for the years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, inclusive, MUST be paid on or before May 1, 1920, or the property will be levied on and sold for the benefit of the town.

O. C. ROSE, Tax Collector

April 10, 1920.

THE

Newport Gas Light Co

NO

COKE for Sale

AT PRESENT

For Sale or Exchange

Choicely bred 5-year-old mare of my own raising. Sound, fast and handsome. Weight, about 1000 lbs. Color, bay.

This is one of the best road horses that I ever owned and is offered for sale only because I need a heavier horse. Price \$160 or would trade for heavier horse if sound and reasonably young.

DAVID BUFFUM, Prudence Island.

SHORT LINE

TO

PROVIDENCE

NOW OPEN

VIA

Newport & Providence

Railway

TO NEW YORK

FALL RIVER LINE

Leave Long Wh. daily

Eastern Standard Time 9:45 p. m.

Daylight Saving Time 9:45 p. m.

Ticket Office on the Wharf

The New England Steamship Co.

4-24-20

SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

HOOVER FOR PRESIDENT!

We favor Herbert Hoover for President because of his

Extraordinary Administrative Ability;
Great Force of Character;
Wide Experience in Large Affairs;
Sound Business Judgment.

Every man and woman is invited to join our organization. No dues. Literature mailed upon receipt of coupon below.

Sign and mail this coupon to State Headquarters, Hoover Republican Club, Room 217, Hospital Trust Co. Building, Providence, R. I.

Name.....

Address.....

Executive Committee, ALFRED M. COATS, Chairman.

"THE OFFICE SELKS THE MAN"

Chapter 1665 REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF Reserve District No. 1

The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island at the close of business Feb. 28, 1920.

RESOURCES

	Dollars	Cts.
Loans and discounts	\$549,181.51	
Notes and bills re-discounted (other than bank acceptances sold)	7,009.93	541,671.68
Overdrafts, unsecured	\$514.88	551.88
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation	100,000.00	
U. S. Bonds pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable	100,000.00	
U. S. Bonds owned and unpledged	6,226.00	
Bonds (other than U. S. Bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits	65,000.00	204,826.04
Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks owned and unpledged)	112,765.60	
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.		167,785.00
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		100.00
Federal Reserve Bank stock		100.00
Value of banking house	22,615.00	
Equity in banking house		22,615.00
Furniture and fixtures		1,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		72,291.84
Cash in vault and net amount due from national banks		124,122.11
Exchanges for clearing house		18,817.33
Checks on other banks		127.13
Total	137,656.76	5,000.00
Interest earned but not collected		\$1,297.18
Total		\$1,162,268.77

LIABILITIES

	Dollars	Cts.
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00	
Surplus fund		65,000.00
Undivided profits	38,106.12	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	6,807.43	31,298.69
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance, not earned		1,910.00
Circulating notes outstanding		55,000.00
Amount due to Federal Reserve Bank, including deferred credits		3,381.69
Net amounts due to National Banks		1,981.11
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies		45,934.38
Certified checks outstanding		4,124.11
Total	54,971.79	
Individual deposits subject to check		658,248.58
Certificates of deposit		67,681.63
Dividends unpaid		107.00
Total of demand deposits	713,968.21	
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank		165,000.00
Total		\$1,162,268.77
Liabilities for redemptions, including those with Federal Reserve Bank		7,409.93

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

County of Newport, Se.

I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

CORRECT-Attest: EDWARD A. BROWN, WILLIAM H. HARVEY, FREDERICK B. COGGESHALL, Directors.

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING?

USE THE CLASSIFIED COLUMNS IN THE

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS

EVERY DAY One Hundred People are doing this

and they GET RESULTS

TELEPHONE 17, OR MAIL YOUR

WANTS-BILL WILL BE SENT

PRICE 25 WORDS 25 CENTS FOR

FIRST INSERTION, 10 CENTS FOR

REPEATS

MONEY - TIME - LABOR

is not saved by buying poor Paint.

Buy the L & M SEMI-PASTE PURE PAINT and

pure Linseed Oil to mix with it.

It is positively the best, because made in

semi-paste (thick) form and enables a

SAVING OF \$1.00 ON EVERY GALLON

of Paint you use.

Use a gallon out of any you buy, and

if not the best paint made, return the

balance and get all your money back.

It Pays to "MAKE YOUR OWN PAINT"

RALPH R. BARKER, Inc.

NEWPORT

Mackenzie & Winslow

(INCORPORATED)

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HAY STRAW,

GRAIN

POULTRY SUPPLIES

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GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS

Store: 162 BROADWAY Phone 181

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Jamesstown Agency ALTON F. COGGESHALL

Narragansett Ave Phone 34300

Tel. 781



Shoes for Spring

NEW STYLES for this

season's wear, in footwear

of ev'ry kind.

OXFORDS IN MANY STYLES

for Men, Women and Children

MEN'S HEAVY

TAN GRAIN WORK SHOES

\$5.00 a pair

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.

214 Thames Street.